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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
Vol. V, No. 6 June 1956

THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE U.S.S.R. AND THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

by A. SAKOFF

The Agricultural Policy of the U.S.S.R. between 1945 and 1955

At the end of the Second World War, the U.S.S.R. reverted to the economic policy adopted during its earlier five-year plans, giving priority to industrial development and, in particular, to heavy industry. A long-term program had been outlined and by 1946 the very high increases in output that the key industries had to endeavor to reach in 1960, as compared with 1940, had already been planned: cast iron and steel, 3.3 times; coal, 3 times; petroleum, double.[1] The first two five-year plans in the postwar period kept to this pattern, both in their structure and implementation, and the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1956-60) resumed this program, while, however, expanding the initial targets.

This policy implied the concentration of the greater part of investment capital on heavy industry and required a rapid increase in industrial manpower. Available funds for financing agriculture was thus limited and the more productive workers of the rural areas had to be drawn into industry.[2] At the same time, the government had to meet the increasing demand of the urban population for consumer products.

In the U.S.S.R., farm produce reaches the consumer through the centralized procurement or collection center, which supplies the government trading system, and through the free market. While the prices of the former are fixed by the State and come within the planned economy system, prices on the free market depend on the interplay of supply and demand. To meet the increased consumer demand (within the limits of fixed salaries) it was necessary to increase central procurements more rapidly than agricultural production could be expanded.

One of the essential conditions was the restoration of the economy of collective farms (*kolkhozes*), which was weakened during the war by the encroachment of private family holding economy.[3] This was the purpose of the decree of 19 September 1946 prescribing the restitution of illegally occupied land. At the same time, the expanded kolkhozes were assigned higher compulsory delivery quotas and payments in kind for the use of agricultural machinery.

During the first three postwar years, the farming situation improved considerably and procurements increased. In some cases, the reduction in individual profits induced the peasants to produce more to maintain the level of their revenue. In 1948, prewar production was attained and even surpassed in some sectors, particularly as regards grain crops and cattle stocks. However, the quotas of the Fourth Five-Year Plan could not be met in 1950.

This lag led to greater pressure being brought to bear on both the family holdings, with a view to reducing their size and transferring their livestock to the kolkhozes, and on the kolkhozes themselves in order to obtain larger deliveries. The measures which characterized this second phase of

[1] Stalin's speech of 9 February 1946; the following quotas were set (those of the Sixth Five-Year Plan are given in parentheses, and all figures are in million tons): cast iron, 50 (53); steel, 60 (63); coal, 500 (593); petroleum, 60 (135).

[2] The attraction to industry of fresh labor forces necessarily brought about a substantial rise in the percentage of women doing farm work, already estimated at 55 percent in 1937. The number of women workers is still high and their work performance is not much lower than that of the men (80 percent), but the women can devote much less time to collective farming than the men. In addition to household work, the women usually look after the family plot. It was estimated that, before the war, of the total time women spent working in the kolkhozes and the family plot, 40 percent was devoted to the latter, while, for the men, the proportion was 9 percent. Naturally, account must also be taken of differences between regions.

[3] Every member of a collective farm is entitled to a plot of ground or allotment which he cultivates as his own. The family plot or holding theoretically should supply only the personal needs of the peasants; in practice, the peasants sell their crops and livestock produce.

the postwar agricultural policy were the three-year plan (1949-51) for the development of livestock production in the collective and State farms, and the consolidation of the marginally-productive kolkhozes into enlarged farms.

However, the pressure of current obligations has raised an obstacle to the rationalization of production that these two measures entailed. Instead of being accelerated, the rate of expansion in agricultural production slowed down. In 1952, a good year as regards weather, it was only 10 percent higher than in 1950. During the same period, industrial production increased by 123 percent and the urban population by nearly 30 percent.

The need for remedying this situation became all the more obvious in 1953 as the government was faced with the need to recruit workers over and above the rates of increase contemplated in the Fifth Five-Year Plan, industrial expansion being held up by insufficient improvement in work efficiency.

Two parallel series of measures were taken in 1953, some aimed at increasing the production of consumer goods and the volume of retail trade by augmenting the targets of the Fifth Five-Year Plan; others at improving agricultural production, primarily of truck garden crops [4] and livestock.

The adjustment of the agricultural policy was effected in two stages. The first corresponded to the decisions taken in 1953 which had the following aims in view: giving the kolkhozes greater incentive to produce by raising the prices paid by the State for their produce and by tax relief, a more liberal attitude toward family holdings, and improving technical conditions for production.

The second stage was marked in 1954 by the plan for bringing into cultivation virgin land, a large part of which lies in Kazakhstan and western Siberia. Its main objective was to increase rapidly the production of feed grain needed for the development of livestock production. At the beginning of 1955 the preceding measures were supplemented by a six-year plan which prescribed a speedy increase in the production of livestock products, to be achieved precisely by better stock feeding.

Some of the measures taken in 1953 and 1954 seemed to be of a temporary nature, as for instance the fostering of the family holding economy. Likewise, the breaking of new land apparently is not to be extended much beyond the two-year program now ended. Moreover, some new aspects have recently come to the fore in the agricultural policy which is to be integrated more fully into the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

[4] Vegetables and potatoes.

Agricultural Expansion and the General Lines of the Sixth Five-Year Plan

The Sixth Five-Year Plan is patterned on several basic principles evolved during the year preceding the publication of the directives, two of which are particularly important.

The first is a more flexible organization of the planned economy. The existing system, which centralized the administration about a central planning machinery (*Gosplan*), proved too rigid; this administrative body has been divided into two commissions, one to deal with long-term planning and the other with annual programs. At the same time, it was deemed desirable to decentralize planning and obtain greater specialization of the various natural regions. This latter point, in particular, is stressed in the projects for agriculture. In over-all planning, account will have to be taken of the delimitation of vast natural regions embracing several provinces or republics, each homogeneous in character. Further, the powers of the federated republics have been strengthened; at lower levels the administrations have had their authority expanded in regard to the distribution of agricultural produce, and the kolkhozes themselves have been given the right to plan part of their own production.

Another principle, on which are based all the provisions of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, is the organizing and improving of technical methods, the natural corollaries of which must be, besides the speeding up of production, a reduction in outlay and a higher performance of the workers, objectives which could not be fully attained under the Fifth Five-Year Plan. These objectives, based on the intensifying of the productivity of machinery and of output per man, are particularly important for industry, but even more so for agriculture. Work performance will have to be increased by 70 percent on the State farms and by 100 percent on the collective farms.

The farm program thus follows the main lines of the plan; its implementation, however, depends on whether the targets set for other branches of economy are attained.

The directives of the new five-year plan reaffirm the principle of priority of heavy industry. The means available to other branches of the economy (including that of consumer goods and agriculture) will therefore depend on the development of heavy industry. In order not to go beyond the resources put at its disposal, industrial production has to reach the following targets: a 17 percent reduction in production costs, a 50 percent increase in workers' performance (as against 44 percent obtained between 1950 and 1955), and a 10 percent increase in the number of workers (as against 29

percent between 1950 and 1955). In particular, the recruiting of additional manpower for the most part will have to be met by the natural increase in urban population as the afflux of rural workers is to be reduced.

Moreover, agriculture is bound by the program established for the distribution of agricultural produce according to the various uses, and mainly by the plan for centralized State procurement. There is no mention of the latter in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, but the plan published at the beginning of 1954 gave the following forecasts for the principal livestock products:

Table 1. — Increases Anticipated for 1960

Items	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Wool
	1954 = 100			
Production	200	230	220	180
Centralized procurement	160	180	300	200

The various requirements met by the centralized procurement system are: first, consumer demand, second, the reserve stockpiles, third, feeding of the army and other groups not served through commercial marketing channels, and, lastly, exports, especially those arranged for under the long-term economic and trade agreements. For the farms, it is on the production available for sale,[5] after deliveries to the State have been made, that income and investment capacity will depend. The quantity of products made available to the consumer on the State-controlled market will depend on the extent to which the procurement plan is implemented, and the quotas fixed for retail trade met.

The Main Problems of Soviet Agriculture

Structural Aspects

The Sixth Five-Year Plan provides for a considerable increase in the capital invested by the State in agriculture. During each of the first three years of the Fifth Plan, an average of 10,000 million rubles was invested, and for 1954 and 1955, a total of 34,400 million rubles.[6] Between 1956 and 1960 the funds allocated for agricultural expansion will have to average 24,000 million rubles annually. These funds will be earmarked exclusively for the MTS (Machine and Tractor Stations), the *sovkhozes* (State farms) and for the produce-collecting services. This increase in agricultural investment

Table 2. — Capital Investment in Agriculture during some Five-Year Plans

Type of investment	Ist Plan (1928-32)	IVth Plan (1946-50)	Vth Plan (1951-55)	Program of VIth Plan (1956-60)
	Thousand million roubles			
State investments				
Total sum invested	58	311	594	990
Investment in agriculture	9	26	64	120
Agriculture's share of the total (in percentage)	15.5	8.4	10.8	12.1
Kolkhoz investments	—	41	70	100
Percentage covered by loans from the Selkhozbank	—	17.0	23.0	—

Sources: Speech of Bulganin and Belaev before the XXth Congress of the U.S.S.R. Communist Party and of Zverev on submitting the budget for 1956, *Miseyuk, Kreditovanié Kolkhozov*, Moscow, 1954, and article in *Voprosy Ekonomiki*, April 1954. The figures given all refer to the present value of the ruble.

makes the State outlay larger than the amount invested by the kolkhozes out of their own funds. Previously, the sums invested by the latter, supplemented by long-term loans from the *Selkhozbank* (State Agricultural Bank), exceeded the State funds appropriated for agriculture. The situation was reversed during the years 1954 and 1955.

It is hoped to improve the economy of the sovkhozes, which are expensive to operate and often show a financial deficit. This attempt is justified by the advantage they offer in that they deliver their entire marketable production to the government. The new five-year plan has given them a greater share in the operation of the centralized collections, to which, in 1960, they will have to contribute 15 million tons of grain, or probably 25-30 percent of total deliveries, while before the war their contribution was 12-13 percent. It is for this reason that the sovkhozes have been assigned an important part in the clearing of virgin land in the East: 13.5 million hectares, or 45 percent of the area it has been decided to bring into use.[7] A total of 425 sovkhozes have been established there and a labor force recruited from all parts of the U.S.S.R., and often from outside the rural districts. A new type of farm population is thus in the process of being formed in what are sometimes called "the grain factories." In addition to these grain sovkhozes, the government also desires to develop, in the areas close to the towns, farms specializing in truck gardening or livestock production. In the new farming areas, sovkhozes exclusively devoted to sheep breeding are going to be organized so as to increase wool production.

[5] The farmer can sell to the State, to the consumer cooperatives, and on the free market; prices vary, those on the latter being the highest.

[6] Statement of Krushchev to the XXth Congress of the U.S.S.R. Communist Party.

[7] By way of comparison it may be mentioned that before the war the sovkhozes had only 8 percent of the cultivated area of the U.S.S.R.; this proportion does not seem to have increased during the first eight postwar years.

The sovkhozes have their own farm machines; the rest of the machinery (about 85 percent) is handled by the MTS on behalf of the State, and the work that these stations do on kolkhoz land is paid for in produce going to the centralized procurement centers. The considerable increase expected for the MTS under the new five-year plan will therefore augment supplies. Furthermore, the present trend is to give the MTS a role beyond mere servicing functions.

Since 1953, the MTS have been operated by a permanent staff of workers and have been made into small industrial-type centers. In addition, in order to arouse in the workers a greater interest in increasing production, fixed salaries have recently been replaced by a system of remuneration varying with work performance. The MTS play an important part in collective farming by supervising the technical side of production and by collecting produce deliveries for the State. The production programs, that the kolkhozes can draw up of their own accord since the decision announced on 9 March 1955, still have to be approved by the MTS to which each kolkhoz is attached.

The policy followed in regard to the kolkhozes since 1953 is based on the desire to give them greater incentive and to make their dealings with the State more profitable. First, the prices paid for compulsory deliveries have been substantially increased for several products and, second, the delivery quota has been reduced while State purchases have been increased. (One must bear in mind that purchases are paid for at prices 50-100 percent higher than those for compulsory deliveries.) On the whole, supplies entering the centralized procurement centers have increased. It is hoped in this way to lessen the advantage of selling on the free market and to reduce the relative importance of the latter, which still commands a fifth of the over-all trade in foodstuffs and a much larger share of vegetable and livestock products. The organization and recent improvement of a system of advance disbursements on the profits paid by the kolkhozes to their members is another way of intensifying their interest in collective farming. Furthermore, the autonomy of the kolkhozes has been extended by allowing them to plan as they like that part of the production not required to meet their obligations to the State and by giving them the right to set the norms governing the work of their members.

At the same time, the aim is to restore the spirit of discipline (apparently weakened since 1953) by sending new managerial staff to the kolkhozes, intensifying MTS control, and through the recommendations made to the collective farms with a view to increasing the minimum work output that each demands of its members. A decision of 10 March 1956 invites the kolkhozes to reduce the size of the family holdings of those members who do not participate to a sufficient extent in the collective work, and to cut down in some regions the number of livestock that the statutes of the collective farms allow their members to own personally. This latter measure is a change in the policy of promoting family holdings started in 1953; it is not without some danger for agricultural production if applied too rigidly.

The Development of Agricultural Machinery and other Production Requisites

Since the end of the war an effort has been made to increase the number of farm machines and, in particular, tractors and tractor-drawn harvester-threshers (combines). This has been a pressing necessity owing to the substantial reduction in the number of horses which, in 1953, although higher than in 1945, was still 5 million short of the 1940 figure. Results have been good, as the number of tractors has risen from 684,000 in 1940 to 1,400,000 in 1955.[8] However, several weakness factors continue to weigh heavily on the U.S.S.R. farm machine sector: the generally inferior quality of their machines compared with Western tractors, as is the case for the Bielorus tractor manufactured since 1953 which weighs 3 tons, while the equivalent Fordson Major tractor weighs only 2 tons;[9] the shortage of spare parts and the faulty way of doing repairs which puts many tractors out of service (official surveys have shown that the number of machines out of service reached 25 percent); technical inefficiency of operators, even after the setting up of a permanent technical staff at the MTS, with consequent higher labor costs. Lately, a temporary source of weakness has been the extension of farming to the East, which has taken 200,000 tractors away from the older farming areas.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan again takes up, in expanded form, the program for increasing the number of farm machines already announced for the period 1954-57. It is planned that the annual industrial turnout will have to reach 322,000 tractors in 1960, as against 163,500 in 1955; 140,000 combines as against 48,000; 50,000 windrowers as against 2,500; while for other machines production will increase by 62 percent. These various machines will have to be technically improved and, in the case of tractors, equipped mostly with Diesel engines. Between 1955 and 1960, 1,650,000 tractors

[8] These figures are given in conventional units of 15 h.p.; the actual number should probably be 2.5 times less, as the machines usually employed are of 24, 28, 56, 69 h.p.

[9] Example cited in Bulganin's speech of July 1955 on the lag in industrial technology.

Table 3. — Farm Machines in the U.S.S.R.

Type of machine	New machines supplied for farming					Machines in use		
	During IVth Plan 1946-50	During Vth Plan 1951-55	During the years 1954-55	Plan announced in 1953 for the period 1954-57	Targets of the VIth Plan	1940	1953	1955[1]
	Thousands							
Tractors (calculated on 15 h.p. basis)	536	762	404	500	1 650	684	1 260	1 400
Special tractors[2] ..	—	64	—	250	—	—	—	—
Combines	93	207	84	—	560	182	326	350

Sources: Bulletins of the Central Statistical Administration and statements by Krushchev and Bulganin at the XXth Congress of the U.S.S.R. Communist Party.

[1] The figures in this column refer to the first half of 1955. — [2] These tractors are included in the figures for 15 h.p. tractors in the columns where the special tractors are not indicated.

(15 h. p. basis), 560,000 combines, 180,000 windrowers, and 250,000 maize pickers will be made available to agriculture. If these machines are to give the expected result, the daily amount of work done by the tractors and harvesters must be increased by 35 to 40 percent and the cost of the work done by the MTS tractors must be reduced by 16 percent.

In addition to mechanization, the new five-year plan envisages rural electrification. The electric power supplied to the rural sector is to be increased by 120 percent. The MTS and sovkhozes are to be completely electrified, and the number of kolkhozes with electric equipment doubled (at present only 25 percent of the kolkhozes have electricity, and very little use is made of electric power).

The directives of the plan stress the need for making better use of natural fertilizers (according to an assessment for 1954, the kolkhozes let 100 million tons of manure go to waste) and also of peat. The industrial output of mineral fertilizers should increase, in gross weight, from 9.6 to 19.6 million tons between 1955 and 1960.

The Grain Problem

During the early postwar years, the area under grain and truck and industrial crops increased very little. There was an increase in yields, however, partly due to the taking of marginal land out of production. When the Fourth Five-Year Plan came out (1950), the grain yield reached 12.1 quintals per hectare (standing crop), compared with 10.7 quintals in 1940. The program of the Fifth Plan was based on a substantial increase in yields (20 to 50 percent according to crop and region). For grain, expectations were an average of 17 quintals per hectare as, according to the Plan, 90 percent of the increase in crop would be obtained by improving yields. The forecasts in the Fifth Plan for the standing grain crop ranged from a minimum of 174 million to a maximum of 187 million tons, as compared with the 1950 harvest of 124.5 million tons.

In 1952, some progress was made, with a harvest of 131 million tons; however, the increase proved lower than the expectations, and it was obvious that the plan could only be achieved over a longer period. True, the bread supply of the country seemed to be secure, as the area under bread grain exceeded that of 1940 by 5 million hectares and the wheat yield was 48 percent more than before the war. However, the targets set for reserve stocks and the export program were in jeopardy. Lastly, the production of feed grain was particularly short as the seeded area was nearly 7 million hectares less than in the prewar period.

The need for coping rapidly with the decline in livestock production, which occurred in 1952, and also for clearing new land in the western parts of the country for the cultivation of truck garden and industrial crops, together with the difficulties encountered in the grain program, have led to the revision of the plan for the use of land resources and the grain program.

Two means were adopted to solve these problems; first, changes in the crop rotation system and, second, the breaking of virgin soil and clearing of waste land in the East for large-scale grain cultivation. At the beginning of 1954, it was planned to open up 13 million hectares of new land and, later on, this area was extended to 30 million. These lands have now been cleared and 20 million hectares have already been sown, while the rest will be brought into use during the course of 1956.

It is not yet possible to get a complete idea of the results of this undertaking because in the U.S.S.R. it is considered that the value of new land can only be judged from its yield over a period of five years. It is estimated that, to be economically sound, such land should have at least two good years, as against two bad years and a fair one.[10] However, some facts have contributed towards abating the initial optimism: these are, first, the frequent droughts (as in 1955) in part of these regions, second, the quality of some soils which proved unproductive and obliged the grain-growing farms to specialize in livestock.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan, which envisages the reclamation of 5 million hectares by irrigation and drainage, has not, however, set targets for the breaking of virgin land; it merely mentions that new land can be farmed if economically suitable. Probably such an extension, if effected, will take place in the Soviet Far East.[11]

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[10] Speech by Krushchev at the XXth Congress of the U.S.S.R. Communist Party.

[11] *Ibidem.*

Table 4. — Cultivated Area in the U.S.S.R.

Item	1940	1950	1953	1954	1955
	Million hectares				
Total area	150.4	146.3	157.2	166.1	185.8
of which:					
Grain	110.5	102.9	106.7	112.1	126.4
Industrial crops	11.8	12.2	11.5	11.8	12.3
Vegetables and potatoes	10.0	10.5	10.3	11.0	11.4
Fodder crops	18.1	20.7	28.7	31.2	35.7

SOURCE: *Voprosy Ekonomiki*, No. 3, 1956, p. 102.

All in all, the cultivated area increased between 1953 and 1955 by about 29 million hectares, with about 20 million under grain and 9 million under other crops. In 1955, the grain harvest was larger than in the previous years, but the target of the Fifth Five-Year Plan was not reached, and it is doubtful if the plan to increase the centralized procurements of grain by 35-40 percent, as against 1953, has been achieved. The indirect data which have been published give the impression that the standing crop did not exceed 150 million tons, the actual harvest being estimated at 129 million.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan aims at a crop of 180 million tons. If this amount refers to the actual yield, and not to the standing crop as did the Fifth Five-Year Plan, this would represent an increase of some 25 percent over the figure of the previous plan, and of 40 percent compared with 1955.

At present, one of the main objectives is the reduction of harvesting losses. This would bring about an appreciable increase in grain production since it is estimated that the losses come to considerably more than 2 quintals per hectare. In order to reduce these losses, it is recommended that harvesting operations should not last more than 10 days in the western regions, or more than 7 days in the East, and that the grain should be gathered 4 or 5 days before it is fully ripe. Therefore, harvesting methods will have to be improved by the introduction of windrowers, which cut the grain before it is dry and leave it to dry on the ground before it is picked up by the combines. With regard to yields, they were apparently slightly higher in 1955 than in 1954 and 1950, but lower than in 1952. However, allowance must be made for lower yields on newly broken land and for the drought conditions which prevailed in Kazakhstan and Siberia. Not as specific as the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the new plan does not give figures for the yields to be attained for the various crops, but it is estimated in the U.S.S.R. that 80 percent of the desired increase for 1960 will have to be obtained through improved yields.[12] The average grain yield should therefore be increased from 10 to 13 quintals per hectare (garnered crop).

[12] *Seliskoe Khoziaistvo*, 29 February 1956.

Among the means used to improve tilling operations, the Maltzey system is the one most highly recommended at the moment; it consists of deep plowing every five years (50-60 centimeters), while during the intervening years the furrows are not dug more than 5-7 centimeters. In addition, the directives of the new five-year plan lay considerable emphasis on seed selection.

It is chiefly with a view to improving the fodder situation that the area under maize is being extended; by 1960, it should reach 28 million hectares. In 1955, it was increased from 4.3 to 17.9 million hectares. The good results in the South seem to have been offset by poor ones in the central and northwest regions (Baltic States, White Russia) where this crop had never been grown before. At present, plans are to extend the maize crop chiefly in the Ukraine and in northern Caucasia, while other crops have been shifted to the East.

INDUSTRIAL CROPS

The production of certain industrial crops, which remained at a standstill during the first four years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, after a poor harvest in 1954 rose sharply in 1955 owing to an extension in the area cultivated.

Flax, in particular, which underwent an acreage reduction of 33 percent between 1950 and 1953, made a good recovery, exceeding the targets fixed. The sunflower crop was also larger than expected. However, the industrial output of vegetable oils was below the program figures, amounting in 1955 to 1.1 million tons as against the expected 1.5 million. The sugar-beet crop was larger than in 1954; however, it was only 31 million tons instead of the 35 million needed, and the sugar mills produced only 3.4 million tons of granulated sugar instead of the 4.8 million planned. Further expansion of the area under sugar beet, together with improved processing methods, should bring about a 91 percent increase in the output of granulated sugar.

Cotton was a decided exception in the expansion of industrial crops. 1955 was a poor year, the crop

Table 5. — Expansion of Industrial Crops in the U.S.S.R.

Crop	Fifth Plan period		Increase obtained in 1955	Targets of the Sixth Plan
	Targets	Actual crop		
	1950 = 100		*1954 = 100*	*1955 = 100*
Sugar beet	167	147	154	154
Sunflower	155	207	186	153
Flax (fiber)	145	149	174	135
Cotton (fiber)	160	109	93	156

SOURCES: Bulletins of the Central Statistical Administration, Program Directives and speech of Khrushchev to the XXth Congress of the U.S.S.R. Communist Party.

being estimated at about 3.7 million tons while some 5.5 million were hoped for. The manufacture of cotton fabric, however, managed to advance more rapidly (44 percent). For the period covered by the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the cotton crop will have to be increased by 56 percent and the output of cotton fabric by 23 percent. The increase in cotton cultivation is based on the expansion of the cotton area in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tadzhikistan, announced in 1954 and effective up to 1959.

Truck Garden Crops

Among the different sectors of Soviet agriculture, two have identical conditions: vegetable crops and livestock, and this for a twofold reason. First, truck garden crops and livestock are mostly raised by private producers (mainly on family holdings); [13] secondly, the end products are, to a large extent, disposed of on the free market and are usually sold by the producer direct to the consumer. It follows that consumption is subject to the fluctuations of the private sector of the economy and that the quantities offered to consumers vary considerably from region to region. Moreover, at least until quite recently, the kolkhozes were inclined to neglect these two sectors because of the substantial work input required and the relatively low returns. Therefore, the lowered production between 1949 and 1953, following the pressure brought to bear on the family holdings, was not offset elsewhere.

In 1953, the potato yield, on the whole, was lower than in 1950, and in some regions was below the prewar level. In the northwestern region, especially, it had dropped by 20 percent. Vegetable crops were about 15 percent smaller than prewar.

The government endeavored to correct the situation by the measures decreed in September 1953 with a view to promoting truck crop growing. The prices paid for compulsory deliveries have been raised (by 150 percent for potatoes and by 25-40 percent for vegetables). Furthermore, special machines have been promised to facilitate work.

So far, however, it has not yet been possible to solve the problem. After some improvements made in 1954, the 1955 potato crop showed a decline, while the vegetable crop was still short. The result was a price inflation on the free market.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan envisaged an increase of 85 percent for potatoes [14] and of 118 percent for vegetables. Further incentives were offered in 1956: the prices paid for compulsory deliveries of potatoes will be tripled, and those for vegetables increased by 70 percent. At the same time, a better regulated system of work in the kolkhozes is being sought, and a permanent labor force is to be used for truck gardening.

Stock Farming and Animal Products

Soviet stock farming, hard hit by the war, recovered fairly rapidly between 1945 and 1948, but between 1948 and 1952 its expansion has slowed down. While the number of livestock in the kolkhozes and the sovkhozes grew rapidly, the total number has shown little increase owing to the curtailing of livestock on family holdings. The situation was particularly serious at the end of 1952 when cattle stocks began to decline, the number of head having fallen by 4 percent on 31 December as compared with the preceding year.

Table 6. — U.S.S.R. Livestock

Date	Cattle		Pigs	Sheep
	Total	Cows		
	..... *Million head*			
1940, 31 December	54.3	—	27.5	[1]91.6
1945, 31 December	47.0	—	10.4	[1]69.4
1948, 31 December	54.5	—	15.0	[1]84.6
1950, 31 December	57.2	24.3	24.1	82.7
1951, 31 December	58.8	24.8	26.7	85.4
1952, 31 December	56.6	24.3	28.5	94.3
1953, 1 October	63.0	26.0	47.6	114.9
1954, 1 October :				
Targets	*65.9*	*29.2*	[2]*34.5*	[2]*(123.0)*
Actual figures	64.9	27.5	51.1	117.5
1955, 1 October	67.0	29.2	52.1	124.9
1955, 31 December :				
Targets of the Fifth Plan	*68.0*	—	*35.5*	*133.1*

Sources : Mainly the bulletins of the Central Statistical Administration.

Note : It must be remembered that the figures for 1 October are not comparable with those of 31 December. In general, there is a reduction in numbers from the first to the second of these dates.

[1] Including goats. — [2] This forecast must have been made from a wrong estimate of the pigs on family holdings. — [3] Estimate ; the program fixed a total of 144.4 million sheep and goats.

The measures taken in 1953 to improve the situation were based on two principles: first, end the pressure on the family holdings; secondly, encourage all producers to expand livestock raising by paying a higher price for the deliveries made to the State.

At the same time, targets were set for the livestock numbers to be attained on 1 October 1954. The target figures were amply surpassed by the expansion in pig raising, chiefly on the family holdings where in one year the numbers increased by 77 percent. From 1954 to 1955, however, progress was slower and pig numbers in the kolkhozes of the R.S.F.S.R. [15] even decreased slightly.

For the other livestock categories the numbers attained on 1 October 1954 were below those set in the program. However, the decline in cattle was checked. Slaughtering restrictions contributed to this recovery.

[13] In 1953, the share of private farming in agriculture was as follows: area under potatoes, 52 percent; under vegetables, 22 percent; number of cows, 63 percent; of pigs, 29 percent.

[14] However, one must bear in mind that the 1955 crop, which has been taken as the basis for the targets of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, was 20 percent lower than the 1950 crop.

[15] Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic; the largest of the federated republics.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan does not set any figures for the numbers to be attained in 1960. It indicates that stock raising in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes will have to be considerably expanded and, again taking the forecasts of the plan announced at the beginning of 1955, bases its targets not on the number of animals, but on the quantity of products that will have to be produced. It is hoped to speed up the rate of production, particularly by improving feed, so that by 1960 the quantity of livestock products should be strongly increased by comparison with 1955. [16]

The increase in meat production is due to the greater number of pigs. Before the war, pork supplied 42 percent of the total meat production; since the war, its relative importance has decreased. [17] With better fattening methods, it is hoped to expand considerably pork production which will have to cover 50 percent of the total meat production. Beef supplies can thus be kept at a more moderate rate of production.

Improvement in feed will also enable dairy production to expand. A 95 percent increase is expected between 1955 and 1960. This program is, however, a relatively long-term one, while the problem of supplying the urban population is particularly urgent. To remedy the situation, an order of 2 February 1956 provides that the quantity of milk offered to the consumer through the government stores will have to be doubled in the towns beginning in 1957, and in the 55 main cities beginning in 1956.

The wool clip is to be increased by 82 percent. This increase will be partly obtained by the expansion of sheep raising in the areas where this is possible, but also by the introduction of better techniques. In the kolkhozes, it is hoped to increase the wool yield per sheep by 27 percent.

The stock-raising program aims at particularly high targets. This is a sector which, until now, has lagged behind in the agricultural development of the U.S.S.R. and which is particularly critical owing to the position it occupies between collective farms and family holdings, and between the State trading system and the free market. It was livestock production which required the greatest number of readjustments in the postwar policy, and especially since 1953. Consequently, considerable flexibility appears to be essential in this sector.

The agricultural policy of the U.S.S.R. follows the method adopted in the last few years to increase farm production and is based on obtaining a higher productivity from agricultural resources. At the same time, after an interval which tended to allow greater liberty to private enterprise, it has again been directed towards the intensification of State-controlled farming. The program outlined by the new five-year plan will require a considerable effort and it is essential, for its successful implementation, that industry not absorb the financial resources and manpower needed by agriculture.

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[16] The increases achieved during the period 1950-55 were recently announced in percentages. They are as follows for the main livestock products (targets set for the Fifth Five-Year Plan are given in parentheses): meat 30 (80-90), milk 19 (45-50), wool 42 (100-150), eggs 54.

[17] Before the war, slaughter livestock deliveries of the kolkhozes were made up of 26 percent pigs and 62 percent cattle. After the war, pig deliveries came to 13 percent as against 72 percent for cattle.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

As reported in the May issue of this Bulletin, the text of a new International Wheat Agreement (IWA), renewing the present Agreement which expires on 31 July of this year, was agreed by the United Nations Wheat Conference on 25 April. The new instrument was open for signature by governments until 18 May, and requires ratification by 16 July.[1] If ratification is in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the Agreement, or if ratifying governments so decide, the new Agreement will come into operation on 1 August 1956 and will run for the three crop years 1956/57 to 1958/59. The principal changes introduced into the Agreement are summarized below.

Participating Governments

The governments designating guaranteed quantities include six exporting countries, Argentina and Sweden now joining Australia, Canada, France, and the United States, which were members of the two preceding Agreements. Colombia now appears among the importing countries, but Iceland is no longer included, the total number of importing countries thus remaining unchanged at 44, as in the expiring Agreement.

Quantities

The guaranteed quantities written into the text (see Table 1) total 8,244,000 metric tons, or rather less than one third of total current wheat exports. This is a substantial reduction from the 10,749,000 tons of the present Agreement, notwithstanding the inclusion of two new exporting countries, and compares with 15.8 million tons in the last year of the first IWA, when the United Kingdom was an importing member country. There is, however, a possibility that, following negotiations now proceeding between Argentina and certain wheat importing countries with which Argentina has concluded bilateral agreements, the quantities specified in these bilateral agreements may be brought into the IWA. If this is achieved on a substantial scale, a further one to two million tons of wheat may be brought within the Agreement, and in this event an appropriate adjustment will be made in the guaranteed sales of Argentina and in the guaranteed purchases of the importing countries concerned.

Several importing countries have designated substantially smaller guaranteed purchases; for the most part this reflects recent increases in their domestic wheat crops and to some extent a reduced interest in the Agreement. The most prominent

Table 1. — Guaranteed Sales and Purchases

Countries	1955/56 (final year of present IWA)	New IWA	Difference	
			Minus	Plus
	Thousand metric tons			
	GUARANTEED SALES			
Argentina	—	400	—	400
Australia	1 225	824	401	—
Canada	4 166	2 800	1 366	—
France	9	450	—	441
Sweden	—	175	—	175
United States	5 349	3 595	1 754	—
TOTAL	10 749	8 244	— 2 505	
	GUARANTEED PURCHASES			
Austria	250	100	150	—
Belgium-Luxembourg	650	450	200	—
Bolivia	110	110	—	—
Brazil	360	200	160	—
Ceylon	280	175	105	—
Colombia	—	70	—	70
Costa Rica	35	40	—	5
Cuba	202	202	—	—
Denmark	50	50	—	—
Dominican Republic	30	30	—	—
Ecuador	65	50	15	—
Egypt	400	300	100	—
El Salvador	20	25	—	5
Germany, Western	1 500	1 500	—	—
Greece	350	300	50	—
Guatemala	35	40	—	5
Haiti	50	60	—	10
Honduras	20	25	—	5
Iceland	11	—	11	—
India	1 000	200	800	—
Indonesia	170	140	30	—
Ireland, Rep. of	275	150	125	—
Israel	225	225	—	—
Italy	100	100	—	—
Japan	1 000	1 000	—	—
Jordan	80	10	70	—
Korea, South	40	60	—	20
Lebanon	75	75	—	—
Liberia	2	2	—	—
Mexico	400	100	300	—
Netherlands	675	700	—	25
New Zealand	160	160	—	—
Nicaragua	10	10	—	—
Norway	230	180	50	—
Panama	23	30	—	7
Peru	200	200	—	—
Philippines	236	165	71	—
Portugal	200	160	40	—
Saudi Arabia	120	100	20	—
Spain	250	125	125	—
Switzerland	215	190	25	—
Union of South Africa	360	150	210	—
Vatican City	15	15	—	—
Venezuela	170	170	—	—
Yugoslavia	100	100	—	—
TOTAL	10 749	8 244		
NET CHANGE			— 2 505	

[1] Notification by 16 July of intention to accept the Agreement, followed by deposit of an instrument of acceptance not later than 1 December 1956, is deemed to constitute acceptance by 16 July for the purpose of bringing the Agreement into force.

among these countries is India, whose quantity, at 200,000 tons, is now only one fifth of its guaranteed purchases in the expiring Agreement. Mexico has reduced its quantity by three fourths, to 100,000 tons. The Union of South Africa has designated less than half of its previous quantity. Sizeable reductions have also been made by Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Egypt, Ireland, and Spain. Increases in guaranteed purchases are few and in most cases of limited tonnage. They include the Netherlands, Korea, and some Central American States. The two importing countries with the largest guaranteed purchases, Germany and Japan, have made no change in their quantities, which remain at 1.5 million and 1 million tons, respectively.

Among the exporting countries, Australia, Canada, and the United States, owing to the reduced importer interest in the Agreement, have had their quantities reduced by approximately one third. On the other hand, the guaranteed sales for France have been raised from 9,000 tons to 450,000 tons, a rise reflecting its increased prominence as a wheat exporting country. Argentina has been allotted 400,000 tons, though this figure will increase to the extent that its bilateral agreements are brought under the Agreement, while Sweden has been allotted 175,000 tons.

Prices

The price range under the new Agreement is $1.50 to $2.00 per bushel for Northern Manitoba No. 1, in store Fort William-Port Arthur. This is 5 cents per bushel less than the minimum and maximum which ruled in the 1953 Agreement.

International Wheat Council

The International Wheat Council, which was established by the Agreement signed in 1949, is to continue in being for the administration of the new Agreement. Its powers and functions, however, have been extended by the insertion of a clause reading as follows: "The Council may study any aspect of the world wheat situation and may sponsor exchanges of information and intergovernmental consultations relating thereto. The Council may make such arrangements as it considers desirable with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and with other intergovernmental organizations, and also with governments not party to this Agreement which have a substantial interest in the international trade in wheat, for co-operation in any of these activities." This new clause is the outcome of a proposal presented to the Conference by the United Kingdom, which, while not being prepared to adhere to any agreement of the existing type, was ready to participate in intergovernmental discussions aiming at the alleviation of the problem of wheat surpluses. The proposal arose out of the view that the overriding wheat problem was the continuing production of wheat in excess of effective demand and the consequent accumulation of wheat surpluses and that an international wheat agreement of the present type could not provide a solution to this problem. There was, therefore, in the view of the United Kingdom, a need for government action that would minimize the damaging effects of surpluses and check the accumulation of further surpluses. The United Kingdom held that this need might be met by the development of a code of principles to govern the disposal of wheat surpluses and by machinery providing for intergovernmental consultation aiming at a better co-ordination of national wheat policies, and that the International Wheat Council would be an appropriate forum for such an approach to the wheat problem.

The new clause will empower the Council to discuss and make recommendations to governments on any aspect of the current wheat problems, including national wheat policies. Nevertheless, as in the two preceding agreements, the new text retains the clause by which the member governments "reserve to themselves complete liberty of action in the determination and administration of their internal agricultural and price policies."

Other Changes

The other changes in the new text are mainly of a technical character, or clarifications. With the inclusion of two new exporting countries, provision has been made for establishing price equivalents for wheat from these sources.

GRAIN

Changes in Support Prices in the United States

In line with the President's farm message of 16 April, announcing prompt administrative action to increase farm income, the United States Secretary of Agriculture has raised the price support for the 1956 wheat crop from $1.81, as previously announced, to a minimum of $2.00 per bushel, and in no case less than 82.5 percent of parity price. This new level compares with $2.08 per bushel or 82.5 percent of parity in 1955. This price support is applicable to farmers in the commercial area who comply with their acreage allotments. In the non-commercial wheat producing States, where marketing quotas and acreage allotments are not in effect, the price support will be 75 percent of the support price in the commercial area.

Under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1956, farmers in the commercial maize-producing area are eligible for a maximum 1956 price support for maize of $1.50 per bushel if they: (*a*) devote an area of crop land to either the acreage reserve program or the conservation reserve program equal to 15 percent of their farm base acreage, and (*b*) do not exceed such farm base acreage for maize.

In addition, and for the first time in United States farm legislation, farmers in the commercial maize-producing area who do not comply with the previously announced acreage allotments or with the provisions of the Soil Bank Act will receive an average price support of $1.25 per bushel. Farmers outside the commercial area will get 82.5 percent of the maximum support price in the commercial area, or approximately $1.24 per bushel.

RICE

The Preparatory Working Party

As recommended by the Special Rice Meeting held in Bangkok in October 1955,[2] the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, at its Twenty-Sixth Session in October 1955, decided to establish a CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice, with membership open to all interested governments. In order to prepare the ground for the first meeting of this Sub-Committee, the Director-General of FAO, in accordance with the recommendation of the Bangkok meeting, invited governments and certain intergovernmental organizations to nominate experts to attend a small working party. This Working Party met at the FAO Headquarters in Rome from 16 to 27 April 1956. It was attended by 14 experts nominated by the various countries, as well as by the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East of the United Nations.

The main discussions of the Working Party are set out in some detail in the following paragraphs:

Detailed and reliable statistics are needed to solve problems concerning a shortage or surplus of rice, to stimulate its consumption, and to assess the international rice situation. Therefore, the experts worked out lines on which FAO should attempt to obtain detailed information, emphasizing the need for concise definitions of terms and methods used.

The Working Party considered that forecasts of export availabilities and import requirements were very valuable and thought a first estimate should be made not earlier than November nor later than January, to be revised in June or July.

To facilitate the flow of international trade in rice, it would be of great value to know the consumer preferences for the various kinds of rice. The Working Party considered that such information could be obtained under three headings:

(*a*) work on grading and standardization;

(*b*) work on the basic characteristics of rice which underlie the determination of consumer preferences; and

(*c*) relative price movements of different classes and grades of rice.

Various suggestions were made for studies on these items.

Early consideration is required by the Sub-Committee to examine the relationship of prices to consumption. The Working Party noted with great interest a comparative study prepared by the Japanese expert showing the rice marketing structure in Japan, the number of persons handling rice, and the wholesale and retail margins in prewar and postwar days.

Attention was drawn to a number of other enquiries into the relationship of consumption to prices and income. Special studies are needed on the means of expanding the use of rice for human consumption, feed, and industry. As an example, the expert from India reported that the consumption of rice among the poorer classes in India recently had increased after prices declined, but to expand consumption under present circumstances was difficult since import prices were distinctly higher than the internal prices.

The Working Party then turned to the study of methods of reducing instability in the international trade in rice. It was agreed that it would be most undesirable if measures to reduce instability had the effect of freezing present levels of prices and present patterns of trade. They should aim at reducing the amplitude of temporary fluctuations, but above all at easing adjustments to long-term changes in the conditions of supply or demand. The broad objective should be a continuous and balanced expansion in the volumes of production, consumption, and trade.

In the absence of an international buffer stock or an international emergency food reserve, pub-

[2] See FAO *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, November 1955, p. 16 *et seq*, or FAO *Report of the Third Special Meeting on the Economic Aspects of the Rice Industry*, Rome, 1955.

licly-managed stocks provided an important means of smoothing out temporary fluctuations. The experts stressed, however, that a temporary shortage of rice can be partly met by increased consumption of alternative foodstuffs.

The Working Party drew attention to the danger that unilateral decisions by governments to make large additions to their stocks, or large sales from them, may increase instability rather than reduce it; on the other hand, they recognized that there are considerable difficulties in the way of international control over publicly-managed national stocks owned and financed by the various countries. A national government would be unlikely to agree to follow the instructions of an international body if considerable expenditure were involved, or considerable losses were to be incurred. International control might be acceptable if it were accompanied by adequate financial assistance, but even so there would be other difficulties of a constitutional and administrative nature. Considerable discussion then took place over the technical aspects of an international buffer stock for rice. The question of its appropriate size was felt to require further study. It would depend partly on possible fluctuations in the volume of world trade and world output as well as on the spread between ceiling and floor prices ultimately agreed on to govern its operations.

The Working Party considered that if an international buffer stock were established, this spread should be comparatively wide. The manager of the buffer stock should be given considerable authority and responsibility, and be permitted to make sales or purchases not only when market prices reached the ceiling or floor prices but also when they were still within these limits, if he considered such operations desirable to reduce instability. It was suggested that the difficulties over differentials might be overcome by fixing separate ceiling and floor prices for each of the leading kinds of rice, possibly one kind for each important rice-producing country. As differentials change from time to time, this would involve revising the various ceiling and floor prices at intervals in order to keep their relations to one another in harmony with market trends, even if no change were made in the average levels of all ceiling prices and all floor prices taken together. The Working Party considered that this suggestion required further study, especially as to how it would affect the size, flexibility, and financing of the buffer stock.

It was also suggested that operating difficulties and costs could be substantially reduced if the buffer stock authority itself held little or no rice but employed governments or marketing boards as its agents and if it made its transactions mainly in the form of forward contracts.

After discussing these and other problems of an international buffer stocks as well as those of a multilateral contract and of export quotas, the Working Party concluded that at present there were not sufficient data or sufficient experience for the experts to recommend any particular scheme, and proposals for further studies were suggested for discussion by the Consultative Sub-Committee.

It was agreed however, that, as a first step, periodical consultation between the various countries was essential. They would exchange information on all relevant matters, such as expected future changes in their levels of output or consumption, exports or imports.

The exchange of information on publicly-managed stocks is especially important; it might be possible for countries to agree on the general lines of a co-ordinated stock policy for the benefit of all.

The Working Party found it necessary to touch on some closely allied problems and suggested that the Sub-Committee might need to give early consideration to them. Some of these items concerned the methods of work and the problem of estimating reliably the cost of carrying stocks. The Working Party drafted a questionnaire on the question of storage costs for consideration by the Sub-Committee.

Meeting arrangements for the Sub-Committee were considered and drafts prepared of a provisional annotated agenda and rules of procedure. Suggestions were made for the location and timing of sessions. It was also urged that the *ad hoc* meeting of experts on rice grading and standardization should be continued and should be closely linked to those of the Sub-Committee. [3]

C A C A O

Proposal for an FAO Cacao Study Group

An exploratory meeting on international trade in cacao was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 3 and 4 May 1956, and was attended by representatives or observers from 24 countries. The meeting was called by the Secretary-General of the United Nations following a recommendation by the Interim Co-ordinating Committee on International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) and was the outcome of the special difficulties which have been affecting international trade in cacao in

[3] For more details see *Report of the Preparatory Working Party of the Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice*, CCP/CRI/56/2, Rome, 27 April 1956.

recent years. The meeting was unanimous in agreeing that further intergovernmental consideration of the problems of the cacao trade was urgently required. It recommended that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should give consideration to the early establishment of an intergovernmental group which would consider the problems of cacao production, consumption, and trade, and examine the measures that might be taken to facilitate a steady expansion of production and stable market conditions in accordance with the fundamental trends in demand. The recommendations will be considered by the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems at its Twenty-Seventh Session which will open in Rome on 18 June 1956.

PRESERVED MILK

Production

In 1955, world production of condensed and evaporated whole milk was about 7 percent larger than the year before, mainly owing to increases in Western Europe and North America. With 740,000 tons, production in Western Europe was one fifth above 1954 (the increases in the Netherlands, Western Germany, and the United Kingdom being 14, 28 and 41 percent, respectively) and more than twice the prewar volume. In the United States, production of condensed and evaporated whole milk in 1954 was at its lowest postwar level, one fifth below the 1947-49 average, but still 28 percent higher than before the war; however, in 1955 there was an increase of 2 percent, and in 1956 a further slight rise has been forecast. Canada's production rose in 1955 when it was only slightly below the record achieved in 1952. Production in Oceania, after having grown steadily until 1952/53, declined during the following two seasons. In the current season the downward movement was reversed in Australia, whereas in New Zealand the decline appears to have continued. The 1955 production data of Latin America, the Union of South Africa, and Japan are not yet available, but it is estimated that, on the whole, production remained at the record levels of 1954.

The 1955 world production of condensed and evaporated whole milk was more than 60 percent above the prewar levels, whereas condensed skim milk, including buttermilk, had risen only 30 percent. In Western Europe, postwar output of this type of preserved milk has been substantially below prewar levels. Although the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, which are the major European producers of condensed skim milk, recorded increases in 1955, total production in Western Europe was less than two fifths of the prewar volume. On the other hand, in the United States, in spite of strong declines from the peak reached in 1946, production of both condensed skim milk and buttermilk has remained much larger than in prewar, the annual average for the last five years being nearly twice the prewar figure.

Dried milk production has been growing in recent years: last year the estimated world total of dried whole milk was one sixth above 1951, and the output of dried skim milk, including buttermilk, doubled. This expansion in dried skim milk was largely due to developments in the United States, where 673,000 tons of dried skim milk were produced in 1955 against 319,000 tons in 1951; the rise continued in the current year when production in the first quarter was 16 percent larger than in the same period last year. As production by far exceeded demand, the United States Government acquired under the price support program a total of 917,000 tons of dried skim milk in the period January 1952 - March 1956. This stock was almost entirely disposed of under a number of surplus disposal programs in the course of these years. In Western Europe, the upward trend in dried skim milk production was checked in 1955, when substantial reductions occurred in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In New Zealand, too, production of dried skim milk in 1954/55 was 20 percent less than in the preceding season. By contrast, Australian production has been growing without interruption since 1950/51.

Table 2. — Estimated World[1] Production of Preserved Milk, Prewar and 1951-55

Commodity	Prewar	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 (prel.)
	..... *Thousand metric tons*					
Condensed and evaporated milk						
Whole	1 490	2 260	2 335	2 240	2 245	2 400
Skim, incl. buttermilk	355	455	445	475	455	460
Dried milk						
Whole	70	205	220	235	230	240
Skim, incl. buttermilk	200	465	580	795	895	920

[1]Excluding Eastern Europe, the U.S.S.R., and China.

Exports

In 1955, trade in preserved milk was considerably larger than the year before: total exports of condensed and evaporated milk, whole and skim, rose by 14 percent, and those of dried milk by nearly 18 percent above the previous year. The

Netherlands' exports of condensed and evaporated milk reached in 1955 their highest recorded level, or 223,000 tons, this being more than half of total world exports; condensed skim milk accounted for 8 percent of the total, against 43 percent in 1938. United States exports of condensed and evaporated milk were 22 percent higher than the year before, but they were only about half the average for the period 1948-50. The most significant increase was recorded by the United Kingdom, which exported nearly 80 percent more than in 1954 and thus became the world's third largest exporter. About nine tenths of this volume was exported to Commonwealth countries, with more than half shipped to Malaya and Singapore.

As to dried milk exports, the United States and the Netherlands accounted for most of the expansion of the world export volume in 1955. While United States exports of dried whole milk changed only little in the course of the past four years, those of dried skim milk rose from 27,000 tons in 1952 to 101,000 tons in 1955. Commercial exports of dried skim milk appear to have been larger than in 1954, but their share in the total remained small. However, data on dried skim milk exports do not include shipments by private agencies for relief and charity, and these shipments were very large in 1954 and 1955; for example, nearly 250,000 tons of government-held dried skim milk were donated to needy people abroad. The increase in exports from the Netherlands was due to larger shipments of dried whole milk and whey powder, which more than offset a reduction of nearly two fifths in dried skim milk. Canada's exports of dried skim milk in 1955 were about two fifths less than the year before, but an increase in exports of dried whole milk nearly offset this reduction. Exports from Western Germany, consisting entirely of dried skim milk, were of considerable proportions in the period 1950-52, but they declined in the following years and were reduced to an insignificant amount in 1955.

Table 3. — Exports of Preserved Milk from the Main Exporting Countries, 1934-38 and 1951 to 1955

Country	1934-38	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	..... *Thousand metric tons*					
Condensed and evaporated milk (whole and skim)						
Netherlands	161.5	175.4	199.3	207.7	209.4	223.1
United States[1]	15.3	105.3	57.4	68.6	60.2	73.8
United Kingdom	16.4	9.7	1.7	1.7	23.7	42.1
Denmark	18.3	45.1	45.8	41.6	29.5	30.3
Australia	7.0	41.5	27.1	36.6	19.7	25.3
France	[2]5.1	16.9	15.0	13.2	14.5	[2]16.4
New Zealand	2.8	10.9	11.9	10.7	6.0	6.2
Switzerland	5.9	2.6	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.5
Canada	8.8	13.6	11.8	8.4	3.7	3.0
Ireland, Rep. of	5.8	8.8	8.9	5.9	1.2	0.5
Sweden	—	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.0	...
TOTAL	246.9	430.1	383.1	400.2	373.7	425.2
Dried milk (whole and skim)						
United States[1]	2.2	75.8	45.9	57.9	90.4	121.5
Netherlands[3]	16.9	22.3	38.1	32.2	36.0	43.2
New Zealand	7.3	36.5	51.9	53.3	39.9	46.0
Australia[4]	1.5	17.2	19.9	26.4	26.1	29.0
Denmark	0.3	8.7	11.8	11.4	11.6	13.9
Canada	2.2	5.1	19.4	17.6	11.4	10.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	—	2.8	3.5	8.9	9.6	7.2
United Kingdom	0.7	2.3	1.6	2.3	3.0	3.2
Ireland, Rep. of	0.3	3.4	2.6	1.8	0.8	1.5
Sweden	—	4.0	6.9	4.2	2.3	1.4
France	...	1.4	2.8	2.0	2.1	...
Germany, Western	—	15.6	9.4	1.5	1.8	[5]0.2
TOTAL	31.4	195.1	213.8	219.5	235.0	277.2

[1]Exports as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, in Report No. FT 410, Part I. — [2]Including dried milk. — [3]Including whey powder. — [4]Including malted milk powder. — [5]Including condensed milk, if any.

Prices

The movement of prices for preserved milk in the Netherlands, the United States, and Canada showed great similarity during recent years. After having climbed high in 1951 and 1952, prices declined in the subsequent two years, but the downward movement was checked in 1955, when, on the whole, price levels in these countries were more or less unchanged in comparison with 1954. In the United States, prices of dried skim milk have been at support levels and the movement of wholesale prices therefore reflects changes in support prices as established by the Department of Agriculture. For the current support year, which began on 1 April 1956, support prices for dried skim milk are the same as in the preceding year, i.e., 16 cents per pound for spray and 14,5 cents per pound for roller. In Canada, there was a sharp fall in dried skim milk prices in 1953, and the Agricultural Price Support Board intervened by purchasing 10 million pounds of this product, probably preventing a still sharper decline. No

Table 4. — Index Numbers of Annual Averages of Wholesale Prices for Certain Types of Preserved Milk

Country and commodity	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	..... *1950 = 100*				
United States					
Evaporated whole milk	117	121	113	106	107
Dried whole milk	118	119	111	105	103
Dried skim milk (spray and roller, human food)	121	136	127	126	129
Canada					
Evaporated whole milk	114	111	103	103	100
Dried whole milk	113	118	103	103	105
Dried skim milk (spray)	135	135	96	81	95
Netherlands[1]					
Evaporated whole milk	114	116	107	103	102
Dried whole milk	108	122	114	115	114
Dried skim milk (spray)	123	159	129	102	103

[1]Export unit values.

purchases for price support were made since then, and prices declined further with the result that the 1954 average of wholesale prices for dried skim milk (spray) was 40 percent less than two years before, but there was a considerable recovery in 1955. In the Netherlands, the reduction in the unit export value of dried skim milk between 1952 and 1954 was nearly equal to the decline in Canada, but here also the decline was checked in 1955.

In the United Kingdom, after decontrol in April 1954, prices were strongly influenced by those of the Milk Powder Pool Ltd. This company, as agent of the Ministry of Food, was responsible for the disposal of government stocks, consisting largely of dried skim milk. Their prices for dried skim milk in the first quarter after decontrol were nearly half of the previously controlled prices. Since then there has been a steady increase; in September 1955, for the final distribution of the government-owned stock, the price for dried skim milk (spray) was 75s 6d per 112 pounds, which was one fifth more than the year before; the United Kingdom manufacturers then raised their prices to 84s 6d per 112 pounds. Condensed milk prices in the United Kingdom remained more or less unchanged from the time of decontrol in April 1954 until October 1955, when increases in price levels of all types of condensed milk took place, ranging from 6 to 7 percent.

FATS AND OILS

Liquid Edible Oil Situation

World production of liquid edible oils, excluding the U.S.S.R., reached record levels of over 9.5 million tons available for use in 1955, and there are good prospects for production of similar quantities during 1956. Nearly three quarters of total supplies of these oils are obtained from groundnut, soybean, cottonseed, and olive crops. The major part of these crops for consumption in 1956 has now been, or is being, harvested. Output of groundnut and soybean oil will probably show an increase sufficient to offset the reduction in supplies of olive oil from the 1955/56 crop, which was 200,000 tons below the previous year's outturn, and nearly 500,000 tons below that of two years ago. World production of cottonseed oil will depend on the results of the 1956 United States cottonseed crop, approximately half of which is likely to be crushed before the end of the year, but total supplies are unlikely to show any significant increase in 1956.

World *groundnut oil* production may be more than 1.8 million tons in 1956, about 100,000 tons above 1955, chiefly owing to record commercial sales of groundnuts made from the recently completed harvests in Nigeria, together with near record marketings in French West Africa. Total 1956 crushings of African groundnuts are expected to yield around 510,000 tons of oil, slightly in excess of the previous peak volume achieved in 1954, and 70,000 tons or 16 percent above last year's results. A larger crop has also been harvested in Argentina, and total supplies from Far Eastern countries have probably been maintained at the high level of 1955. *Soybean oil* production may increase once more to nearly 2.5 million tons, 80-90,000 tons above the 1955 output. The chief contribution to larger world supplies will come from the United States, where last year's 370 million bushel crop (1.8 million tons in terms of oil), has been moving rapidly to crushers and exporters. Planting intentions for the next crop were officially estimated as 10 percent higher than the 8 million hectares sown in 1955, but part of this increase is now expected by some authorities to be sown to maize. Chinese soybean production, based on the evidence of planning targets and an unusually high rate of export sales, may also have reached prewar levels in 1955. *Cottonseed oil* output, partly owing to higher rates of utilization of this crop for oil in a number of countries, has reached 1.5 million tons over the last two years. Depending on United States output, this volume of crushings may be maintained. The support price for United States cotton has been reduced from 90 to 82.5 percent of parity, and area allotments under this program have again been reduced to just over 7 million hectares, compared with 7.3 million in 1955. Higher yields, however, have tended to offset other factors which might have led to a reduction in cottonseed output, and oil extraction rates have also shown an upward trend in recent years.

Incomplete data on trade in edible oils and their raw materials indicate that a moderate expansion occurred in 1955; 1.6 million tons (oil equivalent) were shipped in 1954, and for the first time in postwar years, the volume of exports may have approached 1938 levels last year (1.8 million tons in terms of oil). Most of the exportable surpluses of "soft" oils and oilseeds come from West Africa, China, India, and the United States. Groundnut exports from West Africa declined during 1955, but the reduction was more than offset by shipments from the other major exporters. Chinese and Indian exports may not increase further in

Table 5. — Liquid Edible Vegetable Oils :[1] Trade Balances for Principal Exporting and Importing countries, 1938 and 1951-55

Country or area	1938	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955[2]
	..... *Thousand metric tons*					
	EXPORT BALANCES					
Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil	15	112	25	31	—	—
French West Africa	194	133	150	200	207	157
British West Africa	103	96	150	188	257	233
Near East, including Northeastern Africa[3]	66	29	46	93	59	75
Other African countries	37	57	42	62	80	85
India (by sea)	558	90	78	25	42	207
China, including Manchuria (by sea)	461	166	121	211	100	150
7 Mediterranean countries, olive oil only[4]	119	54	51	45	79	54
United States	—	381	242	231	535	700
TOTAL	1 553	1 118	905	1 086	1 340	1 661
	IMPORT BALANCES					
United States	79	—	—	—	—	—
Canada and Cuba	75	85	84	73	85	70
7 Mediterranean countries[4] (items other than olive oil)	122	173	82	137	86	150
Western Europe[5]	1 036	715	676	680	822	972
Eastern Europe[6]	14	16	30	63	82	85
Japan	153	57	36	71	98	150
TOTAL	1 479	1 046	908	1 024	[7]1 173	1 427

[1]Cottonseed, groundnut, olive, rapeseed, sesame, soybean, sunflower, and teaseed oils, including the oil equivalent of trade and their oilseeds where applicable ; shortening and fat content of margarine. — [2]Preliminary. — [3]Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, and Turkey. — [4]Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Spanish territories, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. — [5]European countries except as separately listed. — [6]Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. Partly estimated, 1951-55. Excludes U.S.S.R. — [7]The larger differences between the total of export balances and of import balances for the last two years shown is accounted for partly by unusually large shipments from the United States to countries not listed, and partly by incomplete data or the size of shipments afloat at the end of the year.

1956, but West African sales will be substantially higher. United States exports of edible oils and oilseeds rose by one quarter in 1955, including disposals of the last of the government-held stocks of surplus cottonseed oil and substantial quantities of commercial cottonseed and soybean oil purchased by foreign countries with their own currencies under United States foreign aid programs.

The increase in internationally traded supplies was largely absorbed by European and Japanese importers. Net imports into Western Europe apparently increased from 820,000 tons (oil equivalent) in 1954 to nearly one million tons in the following year (see Table 5). Net imports into Western Mediterranean countries (Europe and Africa) also increased by more than 60,000 tons, chiefly towards the end of the year when olive oil exports were reduced and severe shortages became apparent. A good olive crop had been expected until just before the harvest. Japanese net imports for the first time were as large as in 1938. Imports of soybeans from both China and the United States increased sharply to 800,000 tons (125,000 tons, oil equivalent), over 300,000 tons and 60 percent more than in 1954. Argentina imported 34,000 tons of cottonseed oil, and there were no exports of edible oils or oilseeds.

These features of world trade in "soft" oils have continued to be the main determinants of the situation through the opening months of 1956. On the demand side, Western European, especially German, imports have remained large. The poor domestic supply situation in Mediterranean olive growing countries has been aggravated by prospects of another poor crop at the end of the year, and exceptionally large imports of other vegetable oils have been arranged. Early in the year Argentina bought further quantities of United States cottonseed oil. It is reported that Japan has recently found difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of Chinese soybeans, but large quantities of United States soybeans have continued to be sold to this leading customer.

An increasingly important role in satisfying this demand has been played since September 1955 by operations under the United States government export program, primarily through the financial provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480). From September 1955 until mid-May, the United States authorized purchases for export of nearly 350,000 tons of edible oils both under the above program and through the International Co-operation Administration. This quantity is about equal to one fifth of total world exports of all soft oils during the 1955 calendar year. Nearly 240,000 tons, or about two thirds of this total, were to be sold to producing countries where deficit situations are temporarily serious: Argentina, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Italy, and North Africa. Most of these arrangements, relating to about 300,000 tons, have been made under Title I of Public Law 480, which permits payment in the currency of the purchasing country. Of this quantity, just over half had apparently been bought and shipped by the end of April, leaving approximately 100,000 tons still to be imported by deficit producing countries, and about 35,000 tons by other countries. Not all purchases under these authorizations are expected to be made before new crop cottonseed and soybeans are available, and these deferred purchases are estimated to affect possibly 40,000 tons. In addition, quantities not yet shipped under the Argentine entitlement at the beginning of May may be purchased up to the end of October, and another agreement for 30,000 tons of edible oil with Spain had been signed but not completed by May. In summary, therefore, 70-100,000 tons, plus any new authorizations, may remain to be shipped from current supplies before the end of the marketing season under these programs, and further operations may contribute to total trade in the 1956/57 marketing year. This volume of shipment would

still not be appreciably less than the rate of operation under these programs to date, and transactions of this kind will continue to be a significant element in the volume of total trade in coming months.

Shipments of edible oils between September and the end of April to Argentina and the olive-growing countries were probably about 140,000 tons, the largest quantities being taken by Spain (66,000 tons) and Argentina (52,000 tons). In Spain, the gap between total requirements and domestic production in 1956 may be estimated roughly at 80,000 tons, including 24,000 tons of olive oil exports. Shipments under present authorizations and agreements still to be concluded with the United States would provide an additional 60,000 tons. The Argentine sunflower crop is harvested between March and June, and preliminary reports on harvesting operations are generally favorable. Owing to the expansion of the area under this crop, supplies after July will probably be more than sufficient for domestic requirements.

Purchases under United States programs are made from commercial supplies, since the Commodity Credit Corporation has owned minor quantities of edible oils or oilseeds during 1956. These purchases, and market dealings when it has been thought that large quantities were about to be bought for export, have apparently been a major factor behind the increasingly rapid upward movement of liquid edible oil prices since January (see Table 6). The FAO provisional index number for international market prices of liquid edible oils, excluding olive oil, in May stood at 118 (1952-54 = 100), 50 percent higher than 12 months previously. Unusually low prices in the spring of 1955, however, had been caused by the release of large export quotas for Indian groundnuts, together with sales of United States government stocks of surplus cottonseed oil. "Soft" oil prices rose moderately from September 1955, and in December were 6 percent higher than three months before. Since January a further increase of 34 percent has taken place. The most striking movements have occurred in soybean and soybean oil market prices. Prices for cottonseed and groundnut oils have been similarly raised, but somewhat less rapidly. Price levels in May for each of these major oils were at the highest point since 1951. The European import price for American soybean oil reached $409 per metric ton

Table 6. — International Market Prices of Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds, and Price Indices in May 1956 with Comparative Data

Commodity	Currency in which originally quoted	1955		1956				
		April	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May[1]
		U.S. dollars per metric ton						
PRICES								
Olive oil, Tunisian, 1%	£ st.	*644	*740	*818	—	*1 108	*1 124	*1 160
Groundnut oil, Indian, bulk	£ st.	264	293	317	337	371	393	412
Cottonseed oil, American ,bleachable prime summer yellow	U.S.$	265	292	320	338	379	391	404
Soybean oil, American, crude, bulk	U.S.$	295	285	289	324	365	374	404
Lard, American refined, 37-lb. tins	U.S.$	*326	*291	*267	*275	*284	*307	*318
Coconut oil, Straits, 3 or 3½%, bulk	£ st.	249	246	245	246	251	263	272
Palm oil, Belgian Congo, bulk	B. fr.	226	220	232	234	237	252	265
Tallow, American, fancy, bulk	U.S.$	*175	*185	*187	*180	*175	*179	*178
Linseed oil, Argentine, bulk	£ st.	234	238	308	327	—	365	370
Castor oil, Bombay firsts, drums	£ st.	241	258	318	322	337	369	380
Copra, Straits	£ st.	186	180	181	179	180	191	198
Soybeans, American, No. 2 yellow , bulk	£ st.	114	106	108	110	115	124	139
Groundnuts, decorticated, Nigerian	£ st.	176	182	185	198	220	233	237
Linseed, Canadian No. 1	£ st.	151	144	181	191	196	191	190
		1952-54 = 100						
PRICE INDEX								
Liquid edible oils other than olive oil		78.5	83.0	88.4	95.6	107.0	111.5	117.8
Lauric-acid oils		85.0	84.0	84.8	85.0	85.8	90.3	94.4
Inedible tallow and palm and whale oils		111.5	115.3	114.9	114.3	112.0	118.4	122.0
Total, edible-soap oils sub-index[2]		91.1	92.9	94.6	96.8	102.1	107.1	111.7
Total, drying oils sub-index		79.9	82.1	102.2	106.6	115.3	118.6	120.4
ALL FATS AND OILS[3]		89.9	91.7	95.9	98.4	104.0	108.7	112.9
ALL OILSEEDS[4]		90.5	90.3	90.3	90.7	95.5	100.7	106.8

NOTE: Prices are compiled from *The Public Ledger*, London. Prices are c.i.f. European port except as otherwise noted, and are converted to U.S. dollars at official rate of exchange.

* F.O.B.

[1]Provisional. — [2]Includes olive oil and lard prices. — [3]Includes fish oil prices. — [4]Includes prices of groundnuts, soybeans, cottonseed, copra, palm kernels, linseed, and castor beans.

in May, as compared with the January average of $289, while beans were similarly quoted at $141, compared with $108. Prices for lauric acid oils and oilseeds, palm oil, and whale oil have been affected by these changes in the structure of relative prices, but a distinct upward movement of prices for these groups did not occur until April. The rise in soybean market prices, in a situation of ample supplies, has been accompanied by a rapid expansion of United States exports. Shipments in the first seven months of the 1955/56 marketing year, to 1 May, are estimated at 380,000 tons of beans and oil in terms of oil, 65 percent higher than in the same period of the previous year. Oil exports, at around 120,000 tons, had increased tenfold. Stocks of soybeans at 1 April were only slightly higher than at the same date the previous year, although beginning stocks of beans and oil, in terms of beans, were nearly 250,000 tons larger. Oil stocks have probably been substantially reduced, and a relatively high proportion of remaining stocks of beans are in the hands of processors. Continuation of heavy export demand may therefore prevent any major decline in prices in relation to those quoted at the beginning of the year. For all major edible oils and oilseeds, heavy trading has been accompanied by large upward price changes, despite the underlying strength of the supply position. Prices are still attractive in Western Mediterranean countries in relation to those quoted for olive oil, and in some instances the impact of higher import prices has been softened by adjustments in import duties. Nevertheless, in mid-May there were some signs of easing for both olive oil and soybean oil prices in international and domestic wholesale markets, while medium term futures prices for a number of the commodities in the "soft" oil group are significantly lower than present spot prices.

Statistical Tables

Explanatory Notes

TIME REFERENCE: *Area and crop production statistics for the Northern Hemisphere pertain to the harvests of the spring, summer, and autumn of the year stated, and for the more southerly areas of this Hemisphere, to harvests continuing into the early part of the following year; for the Southern Hemisphere these statistics relate to the crops harvested in the latter part of the period indicated and the first half of the following year. The statistics on livestock products, trade, and prices are given for calendar years, unless otherwise specified. The figures on livestock numbers have been grouped for international comparison and summarization into 12-month periods ending 30 September of the year stated.*

CROP AREA: *Where possible, figures refer to harvested areas; in a few instances data relate to area sown or area in cultivation.*

TOTALS: *Continental and world totals are estimates covering all available information (data shown, estimates for missing figures, and estimates of totals for countries not listed). Some countries, such as the U.S.S.R., Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Tibet, and a number of minor areas are not included in the totals because of a lack of substantive information.*

PRICES: *The exchange rates used to convert domestic quotations into dollars are average market rates during periods when rates were determined in the market by buyers and sellers; midpoints between official buying and selling rates (or in some instances the basic official rates, which generally correspond to these midpoints) have been used for periods when rates were administratively determined. In the case of International Monetary Fund Members, the par values agreed upon are used for the periods to which they apply. For those countries and periods of time in which multiple currency practices exist, conversions have generally not been made. In the case of administratively determined rates which changed during the year, the rate in effect during each part of the year has been used to convert the corresponding monthly prices. If only minor fluctuations occurred during the year, monthly data were converted at annual average exchange rates.*

SYMBOLS:

... *Data not available*

* *Unofficial figures*

— *None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable*

( ) *Data excluded from totals*

Table 1. - Area and production : New and revised data received during May 1956

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en mai 1956

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
BARLEY			
Turkey	1955	2 640	2 985
MILLET and SORGHUM			
India[1]			
Millet (Bajra and ragi)	1954	[3]13 635	[3]5 148
	1955	[3]13 213	[3]5 327
SUGAR BEET and BEET SUGAR[4]			
Czechoslovakia	1955	—	*800
France	1955	—	*1 631
Italy	1955	—	*1 111
Poland	1955	—	*1 072
Romania	1955	—	*208
U.S.S.R.	1955	—	*3 700
United States	1956	—	[5]2 132
SUGAR CANE and CANE SUGAR[4]			
Dominican Republic[6]	1955	—	*662
Cuba	1955	—	*4 740
Mexico	1955	—	*917
Puerto Rico	1955	—	1 070
China (Taiwan)	1955	—	*794
India	1955	—	*1 960
Philippines	1955	—	*1 087
Hawaii	1955	—	1 061
POTATOES			
Germany, Western	1956	1 150	—
Japan	1955	—	2 908
DRY BEANS			
Turkey	1955	105	114
DRY PEAS			
India[1]	1955	[7]940	—
CHICK PEAS			
India[8]	1956	[8]8 978	—
Turkey	1955	78	76
LENTILS			
India[1]	1955	[9]359	—
Turkey	1955	86	77
WINE			
Algeria	1955	—	1 438
DATES			
Algeria	1955	—	87
FIGS, Fresh			
Algeria	1955	—	75
BANANAS			
Jamaica	1954	44	264
OLIVE OIL			
Italy[1]	1955	—	180
SOYBEANS			
Indonesia	1954	525	390
	1955	520	344
GROUNDNUTS			
India[1]	1953	[10]4 247	[10]3 445
Indonesia	1953	—	334
	1954	324	406
	1955	301	355
French West Africa[1]	1955	—	*870
Nigeria	1955	—	*950
COTTONSEED			
United States	1955	—	5 478
Turkey	1955	—	285
LINSEED			
Argentina[1]	1955	431	231
Uruguay[1]	1955	101	56
India[1]	1955	[11]1 036	—
COPRA			
Malaya, Fed. of	1955	—	146
COFFEE			
Colombia	1955	—	394.0
French West Africa	1954	—	96.6
CACAO			
Brazil[1]	1955	—	151.9
TEA			
Japan	1955	—	75.0
TOBACCO			
Greece	1955	—	99.5
United States	1954	—	1 017.5
	1955	606	996.0
Brazil	1955	183	141.2
COTTON (lint)			
United States	1955	6 850	3 192
India[1]	1953	[10]6 987	[10]701
Turkey	1955	625	157
Egypt	1955	—	334
HEMP FIBER			
Turkey	1955	13	11
MEAT[12]			
Germany, Western			
Beef and veal	1955	—	734
Pork		—	1 326
Mutton and lamb		—	24
Total		—	*2 084*
United Kingdom			
Beef and veal	1954	—	729
Pork	1954	—	688
Beef and veal	1955	—	663
Pork		—	693
Mutton and lamb		—	175
Total		—	*1 531*
Canada			
Beef and veal	1955	—	594
Pork		—	463
Mutton and lamb		—	16
Total		—	*1 073*
United States			
Beef and veal	1954	—	6 627
Pork	1954	—	4 477
Beef and veal	1955	—	6 870
Pork		—	4 985
Mutton and lamb		—	344
Total		—	*12 199*

NOTE : 1955 and 1956 data generally represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures refer to harvested areas unless otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [2]Partially revised. — [3]Final. — [4]Production refers to centrifugal sugar, raw value; for the production year beginning in September of the year stated. — [5]Beet and cane sugar. — [6]Crop year ending in year stated. — [7]First estimate ; corresponding adjusted estimate for 1954 was 918 thousand hectares. — [8]First estimate ; corresponding adjusted estimate for 1955 was 7,955 thousand hectares. — [9]First estimate ; corresponding adjusted estimate for 1954 was 384 thousand hectares. — [10]Revised. — [11]Second estimate ; corresponding estimate for 1954 was 1,041 thousand hectares. — [12]Excluding production from imported live animals, but including the meat equivalent of exported live animals.

NOTE : Les données relatives à 1955 et 1956 représentent généralement des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [2]Données partiellement revisées. — [3]Chiffres définitifs. — [4]Les données de production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé, en équivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. — [5]Sucre de betterave et de canne. — [6]Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. — [7]Première estimation ; l'estimation ajustée correspondante pour 1954 était de 918 mille hectares. — [8]Première estimation ; l'estimation ajustée correspondante pour 1955 était de 7 955 mille hectares. — [9]Première estimation ; l'estimation estimée correspondante pour 1954 était de 384 mille hectares. — [10]Données revisées. — [11]Deuxième estimation ; l'estimation correspondante pour 1954 était de 1 041 mille hectares. — [12]Non compris la production de viande des animaux importés sur pied, mais y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied.

Table 2. - Wheat : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 2. - Froment : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	204	217	238	244	348	499	452	549
Belgium[2]	163	176	190	197	525	574	589	730
Czechoslovakia	[3]820	...	...	...	[4]1 486	...	...	...
Denmark	78	71	85	67	285	283	292	254
Finland	171	125	150	124	264	218	235	190
France	4 264	4 219	4 491	4 553	7 791	8 981	10 566	10 379
Germany, Western[5]	1 013	1 155	1 107	1 171	2 656	3 180	2 893	3 378
Greece	878	1 045	1 045	1 040	894	1 400	1 219	1 336
Hungary	[3][6]1 410	...	...	...	[3][6]1 820	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	144	143	197	145	327	417	497	405
Italy	4 705	4 770	4 769	4 852	7 170	9 056	7 283	9 505
Netherlands	89	65	110	89	325	249	397	350
Norway	28	17	20	18	58	39	41	32
Poland	[4]1 441	...	...	...	[4][6]1 884	...	...	...
Portugal	689	754	777	765	499	690	781	401
Romania	[3][6]2 400	...	...	...	[3][6]2 600	...	...	...
Spain[5]	[7]4 128	4 311	4 287	[6]4 284	[7]3 622	3 036	4 798	[7]3 922
Sweden	323	387	432	353	675	988	1 020	716
Switzerland[2]	98	95	101	113	260	245	346	331
United Kingdom	881	897	994	788	2 397	2 707	2 828	2 641
Yugoslavia[5]	1 819	1 894	1 854	[4]1 904	2 174	2 517	1 385	[4]2 438
Total	*27 990*	*28 650*	*29 290*	*29 040*	*41 550*	*46 570*	*46 300*	*48 780*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10 500	10 324	9 820	8 703	13 390	16 710	8 407	13 448
Mexico	604	657	765	*730	534	671	839	*825
United States	27 709	27 381	21 966	19 110	30 985	31 829	26 804	25 533
Total	*38 850*	*38 400*	*32 590*	*28 580*	*44 930*	*49 230*	*36 070*	*39 820*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	4 487	4 996	5 462	3 940	5 175	6 200	7 690	4 820
Brazil	671	910	933	1 085	498	772	871	983
Chile	780	760	805	779	920	928	1 078	3 031
Colombia	173	...	162	...	124	*140	146	...
Peru	157	172	166	...	146	169	163	*165
Uruguay	509	737	772	777	462	819	854	797
Total	*6 880*	*7 840*	*8 440*	*7 060*	*7 380*	*9 090*	*10 880*	*8 020*
ASIA								
China								
22 provinces	[3]21 420	...	...	...	*21 760	*21 700	...	...
Manchuria	[3]840	...	...	...	[3]770	...	...	...
India	9 290	9 828	10 681	10 862	6 087	7 500	8 017	8 676
Iran	[3]2 080	*2 300	*2 300	...	*1 860	*2 240	*2 100	*2 313
Iraq	936	1 182	1 390	1 485	448	762	1 160	483
Japan	743	685	671	661	1 375	1 374	1 516	1 486
Korea, South	101	107	116	...	86	90	131	...
Lebanon	70	70	70	70	51	50	60	60
Pakistan	4 217	3 856	4 310	4 314	3 682	2 428	3 742	3 223
Syria	994	1 314	1 347	*690	762	870	965	*600
Turkey[8]	4 770	6 547	6 541	7 186	4 771	8 130	5 010	7 016
Total	*48 100*	*51 100*	*52 800*	*53 000*	*43 640*	*48 000*	*47 600*	*48 600*
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 597	1 782	1 962	1 898	996	1 101	1 392	1 254
Egypt	605	752	754	640	1 113	1 547	1 729	1 451
Kenya[8]	103	117	...	...	112	121	121	...
Morocco (former French prot.)	1 220	1 383	1 547	*1 470	738	1 113	1 205	*950
Tunisia	917	821	1 358	792	452	580	624	395
Union of South Africa[8]	952	1 220	1 156	1 199	551	576	600	735
Total	*5 960*	*6 660*	*7 490*	*6 720*	*4 300*	*5 400*	*6 040*	*5 240*
OCEANIA								
Australia	4 620	4 351	4 319	4 084	5 161	5 388	4 589	5 323
New Zealand	51	46	42	30	139	130	112	*76
Total	*4 670*	*4 400*	*4 360*	*4 110*	*5 300*	*5 520*	*4 700*	*5 400*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**132 400**	**137 100**	**135 000**	**128 500**	**147 100**	**163 800**	**151 600**	**155 900**

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Includes spelt. — [3]Average of 3 years. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]Average of 4 years. — [6]1948. — [7]1948, does not include spelt. — [8]Includes estimate of spelt. — [9]On farms and estates.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris l'épeautre. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Moyenne de 4 années. — [6]1948. — [7]1948, ne comprend pas l'épeautre. — [8]Y compris une estimation de la production d'épeautre. — [9]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 3. - Rye: Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 3. - Seigle: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	230	220	218	214	343	421	370	416
Belgium	85	82	82	73	222	213	245	220
Czechoslovakia	[3]720	...	...	...	[1] 230	...	...	...
Denmark	154	131	112	77	365	331	277	191
Finland	133	91	93	86	201	130	132	119
France	496	408	405	387	573	467	514	439
Germany, Western	1 375	1 394	1 531	1 476	3 042	3 280	4 100	3 498
Greece	57	68	62	58	47	67	51	54
Hungary	[3]650	...	...	...	[3]780	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	2	2	1	1	4	3	3	3
Italy	97	93	86	82	123	130	115	125
Luxembourg	6	5	5	4	12	10	11	8
Netherlands	176	171	166	154	455	431	512	465
Norway	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Poland	[3]5 130	...	...	...	[3]6 520	...	...	...
Portugal	264	266	255	247	162	183	195	133
Spain	622	598	613	600	482	406	526	491
Sweden	128	132	149	94	259	297	301	170
Switzerland	14	15	15	15	34	37	45	42
United Kingdom	25	28	18	8	52	67	40	19
Yugoslavia	269	298	276	278	248	309	191	263
Total	*12 080*	*11 750*	*11 790*	*11 540*	*17 620*	*16 450*	*17 940*	*17 980*
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	555	605	344	316	462	731	360	375
United States	684	560	695	836	521	461	618	741
Total	*1 240*	*1 160*	*1 040*	*1 150*	*980*	*1 190*	*980*	*1 120*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	717	836	1 110	927	526	607	844	712
Brazil	23	28	28	27	17	17	18	20
Chile	8	9	8	...	5	7	7	...
Ecuador	[3]14	3	3	...	[3]5	1	2	...
Total	*760*	*880*	*1 150*	*970*	*560*	*630*	*870*	*740*
ASIA								
Japan	4	2	1	1	6	2	2	2
Korea, South	[4]35	32	35	...	[4]20	21	27	...
Turkey	493	649	613	641	500	730	443	650
Total	*540*	*690*	*660*	*680*	*530*	*760*	*470*	*680*
AFRICA								
Algeria	[2]2	...	...	...	[2]1	...	...	...
Morocco: Former French zone	3	3	3	...	1	1	2	...
Former Spanish zone	[3]3	3	4	...	[3]3	2	4	...
Union of South Africa[5]	[4]29	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Total	*40*	...	...	...	*20*	...	...	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	28	37	28	...	12	17	10	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**14 700**	**14 600**	**14 700**	**14 400**	**19 700**	**19 100**	**20 300**	**20 600**

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Average of 4 years. — [5]On farms and estates.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Moyenne de 4 années. — [5]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 4. - Rice (paddy) : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 4. - Riz (paddy) : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
France	13	19	20	*21	46	69	52	*90
Greece	12	18	21	18	39	66	86	61
Hungary	[2]13	...	...	...	[2]44	...	...	...
Italy	149	176	178	169	725	934	869	859
Portugal	27	32	36	38	114	140	154	180
Spain	58	68	71	67	272	393	401	399
Yugoslavia	[4]2	4	8	8	[4]6	16	26	26
Total	*300*	*380*	*410*	*410*	*1 280*	*1 770*	*1 710*	*1 790*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	...	*85	*89	62	...	192	*170	153
Dominican Republic	44	51	*55	*55	65	74	77	*77
El Salvador	16	14	12	...	*25	24	16	...
Mexico	96	96	*90	*99	173	152	162	*179
Nicaragua	18	40	*14	*24	22	50	36	*34
Panama	*61	79	83	*79	*84	111	99	*107
United States	746	862	1 029	737	1 920	2 386	2 913	2 423
Total	*1 130*	*1 320*	*1 470*	*1 350*	*2 500*	*3 130*	*3 590*	*3 200*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	50	63	55	61	152	212	172	*181
Brazil	1 927	2 425	2 491	*2 428	3 025	3 367	3 920	*3 856
British Guiana	45	55	65	*63	99	134	151	*167
Chile	26	27	30	28	76	80	93	79
Colombia	146	*170	181	198	264	289	278	315
Ecuador	82	78	69	...	146	83	*136	...
Peru	53	*65	*51	...	205	*251	*227	...
Total	*2 410*	*2 990*	*3 070*	...	*4 140*	*4 640*	*5 260*	...
ASIA								
Burma[5]	3 758	4 004	3 931	4 020	5 309	5 616	5 804	*6 510
Cambodia	[4]1 127	1 205	1 221	*930	[4]1 372	1 523	850	*1 180
Ceylon	[4]451	446	508	442	[4]588	574	699	744
China	*18 760	*19 400	...	...	*46 500	*48 300	...	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	*763	778	771	*769	1.682	2.042	2.108	2 239
India	30 092	31 289	30 735	30 858	33 382	42 322	37 387	39 446
Indonesia : Java and Madura	[3]3 762	4 017	4 157	...	[3]5 894	[7]6 646	7 225	...
Other islands	[2]2 114	2 448	2 545	...	[3]3 547	[7]4 324	[7]4 519	...
Iran	267	*250	*251	*243	432	*500	*526	*322
Iraq	174	95	120	60	203	163	180	98
Japan	2 982	2 982	3 038	3 079	11 939	10 298	11 392	14 818
Korea, South	1 050	1 069	1 110	*1 012	2 924	3 516	*3 270	*3 175
Laos	[8]816	359	*486	*728	[8]533	400	351	544
Malaya, Federation of	343	333	346	365	629	652	656	*658
Pakistan	9 003	9 928	9 591	9 631	12 400	13 940	12 810	*12 250
Philippines	2 318	2 568	2 656	2 870	2 767	3 182	*3 152	*3 193
Thailand	5 211	5 931	4 524	5 398	6 845	8 239	5 709	7 711
Total	*86 900*	*91 000*	*89 400*	...	*141 500*	*157 600*	*148 000*	...
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	151	164	175	...	152	177	179	...
Egypt	256	178	256	252	971	652	1 118	1 268
French West Africa	787	790	...	...	513	550	...	...
Gambia	[8]11	...	...	...	[8]20	...	...	...
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland	[2]20	20	...	...	[2]23	23	...	...
Madagascar	615	698	703	...	829	1 025	1 010	*1 130
Sierra Leone	[3]317	290	293	...	[4]260	222	224	...
Tanganyika	[4]51	57	...	...	[4]62	44	...	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	8	5	...	...	11	7	...	...
Total	*2 800*	*2 800*	*2 900*	...	*3 400*	*3 300*	*3 800*	...
OCEANIA, *Total*	*30*	*30*	*30*	...	*90*	*100*	*120*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl.U.S.S.R.)	**93 600**	**98 500**	**97 300**	...	**153 000**	**170 600**	**162 500**	**170 700**

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Average of 4 years. — [5]Excludes Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States, and Karenni. — [6]1952-54. — [7]Irrigated paddy and upland paddy on irrigated fields only. — [8]1950.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Moyenne de 4 années. — [5]Non compris Putao, Chin Hills, les Etats Chans et Karenni. — [6]1952-54. — [7]Uniquement riz irrigué et riz des plateaux en culture irriguée. — [8]1950.

Table 5. - Maize : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 5. - Maïs : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	58	58	58	56	120	151	149	152
Czechoslovakia : Grown alone	[2]114	...	...	...	[2][8]239	...	*395	396
With other crops	[2]31	...	...	...	[2]55	...		
France	324	375	411	*440	447	803	955	*910
Greece	243	269	252	231	225	309	254	288
Hungary	[2][4] 329	...	...	...	[2]2 862	...	...	...
Italy	1 253	1 272	1 277	1 227	2 306	3 213	2 963	3 194
Portugal	491	475	469	473	393	350	411	364
Spain	356	365	369	346	520	707	751	610
Yugoslavia[4]	2 293	2 407	2 460	2 460	3 078	3 840	3 004	3 900
Total	*11 000*	*11 500*	*11 700*	*11 600*	*14 600*	*16 600*	*14 600*	*15 900*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	120	146	169	205	384	530	567	800
Cuba	[2]275	*167	*175	*174	223	251	*143	*137
Dominican Republic	[6]67	65	...	...	84	82	92	...
El Salvador	[6]193	185	177	...	[2]213	181	175	...
Guatemala	[6]411	483	520	647	[6]444	413	368	464
Honduras	[6]170	304	281	...	[6]174	191	176	...
Mexico	4 101	4 857	5 253	*4 000	3 090	3 722	4 507	*2 893
Nicaragua	102	136	*112	...	100	139	*82	...
United States[7]	33 510	32 620	32 524	32 356	81 690	81 092	76 463	80 898
Total	*39 400*	*39 200*	*39 500*	*38 300*	*86 700*	*86 800*	*82 800*	*86 000*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 696	2 414	1 863	[2]2 860	2 509	4 450	2 546	*3 572
Brazil	4 786	5 528	5 553	...	5 916	6 789	6 906	...
Chile	50	52	53	55	68	97	102	107
Colombia	687	...	833	...	735	800	943	...
Peru	257	226	*230	*235	418	319	*300	*257
Uruguay	233	263	276	273	156	212	184	197
Venezuela	310	277	259	...	355	335	330	...
Total	*8 300*	*9 900*	*9 400*	...	*10 500*	*13 350*	*11 700*	...
ASIA								
China : 22 provinces	*4 945	...	...	...	*6 695	...	...	...
Manchuria	[8][8]3 175	...	...	...	[8][8]4 120	...	...	...
India	3 349	3 910	3 768	3 605	2 165	3 039	2 986	2 559
Indonesia								
Java and Madura	[2]1 625	1 499	2 000	1 576	[2]1 099	1 303	2 154	1 448
Other islands	[2]395	470	518	460	[2]437	512	567	434
Japan[9]	40	47	46	50	57	66	56	100
Pakistan	393	432	432	420	384	444	447	341
Philippines	969	1 120	1 394	1 400	696	781	770	784
Turkey	599	621	720	706	747	760	914	855
Total	*16 500*	*17 000*	*17 700*	...	*17 200*	*18 400*	*19 400*	...
AFRICA								
Egypt	660	847	800	771	1 378	1 853	1 753	1 713
French Morocco	512	508	*497	*480	296	296	*256	222
French West Africa	577	693	...	...	342	354	...	...
Kenya[10]	55	67	70	...	93	100	*130	...
Madagascar	84	83	69	...	70	73	56	...
Tanganyika	[2]233	...	...	...	[2]175	...	...	131
Union of South Africa	2 811	[8],[10]3 557	[8],[10]3 440	...	2 453	3 554	3 299	2 920
Total	*8 900*	*10 300*	*10 100*	...	*8 200*	*10 100*	*9 900*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	72	72	69	72	126	129	131	127
Total	*75*	*80*	*70*	*75*	*140*	*140*	*140*	*130*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**84 200**	**88 000**	**88 500**	...	**137 300**	**145 400**	**138 500**	**143 000**

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Average of 2 years. — [3]1948. — [4]Area refers to principal crop, production includes mixture. — [5]Average of 4 years. — [6]Average of 3 years. — [7]Includes estimates of grain equivalent of maize used for silage or fodder and maize hogged off or grazed. — [8]Area sown. — [9]Excluding maize harvested green. — [10]On farms and estates.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 2 années. — [3]1948. — [4]La superficie s'entend de la récolte principale, la production comprend les mélanges de grains. — [5]Moyenne de 4 années. — [6]Moyenne de 3 années. — [7]Y compris des estimations en équivalent de grain pour le maïs ensilé, le maïs fourrager et le maïs brouté sur pied. — [8]Superficie ensemencée. — [9]Non compris le maïs récolté vert. — [10]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 6. - Citrus fruit : Production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 6. - Agrumes : Production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Oranges, tangerines, and clementines — Oranges, mandarines et clémentines				Grapefruit — Pamplemousses				Lemons, limes, and other citrus fruit — Citrons, limes et autres agrumes			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques											
EUROPE												
Greece	96	134	155	145	—	—	—	—	33	42	42	39
Italy	548	682	665	709	—	—	—	—	314	340	344	315
Portugal	69	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	8	...	...	...
Spain	975	1 031	1 305	1 560	1	2	2	...	52	49	48	*45
Total	*1 690*	*1 920*	*2 200*	*2 490*	—	—	—	—	*410*	*440*	*440*	*410*
N. and CENT. AMERICA												
British West Indies												
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[2]7	—	...	...
Jamaica	54	64	...	...	20	22	24	...	6	8	7	...
Trinidad and Tobago	2	3	4	...	13	13	20	...	*4	...	...	...
Cuba	*46	*60	*52	*59	*7	*9	*7	*7	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	[3]16	[3*]15	[3]15	[3*]14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	[4]25	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	[5]480	[5]557	[5]560	[5*]550	—	—	—	—	[5]69	[7]78	[7]77	[5*]84
Panama	[4]33	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	29	28	33	*25	*19	*19	*18	*16	[4]1	2	2	...
United States	4 500	5 144	5 291	5 286	1 473	1 723	1 498	1 638	441	591	516	517
Total	*5 230*	*5 970*	*6 120*	*6 100*	*1 550*	*1 800*	*1 580*	*1 720*	*530*	*680*	*610*	*610*
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	367	414	437	...	8	11	11	...	[6]56	[6]50	[6]52	...
Bolivia	*119	*137	*137	...	—	—	—	—	[7]42	...	...	...
Brazil	[8]1 320	1 392	1 422	...	—	—	—	—	[4]16	17	19	...
Chile	*30	*15	*30	...	—	—	—	—	[6*]38	[6*]15	[6*]25	...
Ecuador	[3]39	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraguay	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Peru	309	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	56	...	...	...
Surinam	[3]9	[3]8	[3]8	...	3	2	2	...	1	1	1	...
Uruguay	55	54	*40	...	—	—	—	—	8	7	*6	...
Venezuela	[10, 11]60	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*2 550*	*2 670*	*2 700*	...	*20*	*20*	*20*	...	*220*	*190*	*200*	...
ASIA												
Cyprus	24	44	34	...	6	7	9	*11	4	5	5	*6
Iran	*47	*45	*35	*38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	249	395	315	*360	46	62	60	*58	[4]7	[4]13	[4]15	[4*]12
Japan	378	399	655	554	—	—	—	—	[9, 11]22	[11]20	[11]24	[11]22
Lebanon	51	65	75	77	—	—	—	—	24	35	40	25
Philippines	10	12	13	*10	*11	15	16	*18	...	...	...	...
Syria	3	3	3	*2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	21	22	21	...	7	7	7	...	—	—	—	—
Turkey	66	96	148	*149	—	—	—	—	12	17	27	*30
Total	*1 360*	*1 590*	*1 810*	*1 770*	*80*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*70*	*90*	*110*	*100*
AFRICA												
Algeria	239	327	324	*370	2	3	4	*4	8	11	11	*11
Egypt	239	324	295	...	—	—	—	—	45	37	36	...
Morocco (former French prot.)	168	173	199	222	3	7	3	4	4	5	6	6
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia [12]	8	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	25	45	34	52	—	—	—	—	7	10	10	*10
Union of South Africa	199	228	279	*289	16	16	14	*14	[6]5	[6]4	[6]3	[6*]4
Total	*960*	*1 190*	*1 230*	*1 330*	*20*	*30*	*20*	*30*	*80*	*70*	*70*	*70*
OCEANIA												
Australia	123	140	104	...	5	5	4	...	16	16	13	..
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	...	2	2	2	...
Total	*120*	*140*	*110*	...	*10*	*10*	*10*	...	*20*	*20*	*20*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**11 900**	**13 500**	**14 200**	**14 500**	**1 700**	**2 000**	**1 700**	**1 900**	**1 300**	**1 500**	**1 400**	**1 400**

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Limes only. — [3]Oranges only. — [4]1950. — [5]Average of 2 years. — [6]Lemons only. — [7]1948. — [8]Small production of tangerines, estimated for 3 years only. — [9]Average of 4 years. — [10]Average of 3 years. — [11]All citrus fruit. — [12]Includes grapefruit. — [13]On farms and estates.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Limes seulement. — [3]Oranges seulement. — [4]1950. — [5]Moyenne de 2 années. — [6]Citrons seulement. — [7]1948. — [8]Production peu importante de mandarines ; estimation basée sur 3 années seulement. — [9]Moyenne de 4 années. — [10]Moyenne de 3 années. — [11]Tous les agrumes. — [12]Y compris les pamplemousses. — [13]Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 7. - Milk : Production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 7. - Lait : Production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	1948-52	1952	1953	1954	1955
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques				
EUROPE					
Austria[2]	1 999	2 311	2 424	2 539	2 530
Belgium	3 099	3 344	3 535	3 654	*3 538
Denmark	4 915	4 998	5 378	5 396	5 135
Finland	2 414	2 862	2 946	2 914	*2 913
France[3]	14 580	15 500	17 500	18 600	...
Germany : Eastern[3]	3 321	4 793	*5 070	*5 574	...
Western[3]	12 943	15 813	16 740	17 054	16 908
Iceland	75	79	79	85	...
Ireland, Rep. of	2 265	2 240	2 418	2 500	*2 040
Italy[3,4]	5 069	5 450	5 691	6 122	...
Luxembourg	162	172	176	182	*177
Netherlands	5 441	5 601	5 835	5 863	*5 830
Norway	1 555	1 613	1 620	1 590	*1 601
Portugal	139	153	190	199	...
Spain	2 191	2 485	2 716	2 743	...
Sweden	4 618	4 480	4 478	4 353	*4 151
Switzerland	2 483	2 648	2 693	2 791	*2 788
United Kingdom	9 920	10 156	10 764	10 974	* 10 750
Yugoslavia[4]	[5]1 296	1 296	1 515	1 561	...
Total	*90 400*	*99 600*	*105 500*	*108 400*	*106 900*
N. and CENT. AMERICA					
Canada	7 089	7 145	7 469	7 666	7 837
Mexico	[6]1 539	...	*1 730	*1 760	*1 792
United States	52 455	52 195	54 667	55 471	56 088
Total	*62 700*	*62 600*	*65 700*	*66 900*	*67 600*
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	4 101	4 478	4 891	4 801	...
Brazil	[7]2 567	2 833	3 215	...	...
Chile[8]	720	760	...	...	...
Colombia	[9]1 740	...	1 801	1 771	...
Peru	326	345	387	389	...
Uruguay	449	546	566	586	...
Total	*10 900*	*11 800*	*12 500*	*12 500*	...
ASIA					
Ceylon[4]	[10]134	141	144	149	...
India[4]	[10]18 916	18 811	...	...	...
Iraq[4]	[10]482	...	...	...	...
Japan	367	579	706	921	*1 002
Pakistan[4]	5 187	5 441	...	...	...
Syria	[11]*156	*136	*150	*155	...
Turkey[4]	1 666	1 854	1 727	1 369	...
Total	*31 200*	*31 300*	*31 600*	*31 500*	...
AFRICA					
Egypt[4]	[7]1 084	880	872	901	...
Kenya[12,13]	120	133	150	...	...
Morocco: Former French prot.	[7]304	386	379	...	...
Former Spanish prot.	[10]77	77	79	80	...
Southern Rhodesia[13]	44	49	52	56	...
South West Africa	129	118	106	125	...
Tanganyika	111	134	135	...	...
Union of South Africa	1 790	1 883	2 015	2 102	...
Total	*8 700*	*8 800*	*9 000*	*9 300*	...
OCEANIA					
Australia[13]	5 517	4 927	5 710	5 577	6 177
Fiji	24	25	25	25	...
Hawaii	32	37	39	40	...
New Zealand[13]	4 732	5 054	5 342	4 962	5 104
Total	*10 300*	*10 000*	*11 100*	*10 600*	*11 300*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**214 200**	**224 100**	**235 400**	**239 200**	...

NOTE : Excluding milk sucked by, but including milk fed to, young animals. In making comparisons between countries, definitions should be taken into careful consideration. For individual countries production refers to cow milk unless otherwise specified. Continental and world totals refeç to cow and buffalo milk. Estimates for non-reporting countries and for countries where the reported data are known to be incomplete have been based on numbers of milking or total cattle and buffaloes where available, on reported or assumed milk yields, known conditions in neighboring countries, and pertinent information of a non-statistical nature.

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Including milk fed and milk sucked by young animals. — [3]Excluding milk fed to young animals. — [4]Including buffalo milk — [5]1952. — [6]1950. — [7]Average of 4 years. — [8]12-month period beginning 1 April of year stated. — [9]1948. — [10]Average of 2 years. — [11]Average of 3 years. — [12]12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — [13]Production on farms and estates.

NOTE : Non compris le lait tété au pis par les jeunes animaux, mais y compris le lait donné à ces derniers. En procédant à des comparaisons entre pays, il y a lieu de bien tenir compte des définitions. Les chiffres pour les pays représentent la production de lait de vache, sauf indication contraire. Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux représentent la production de lait de vache et de bufflonne. Les estimations pour les pays n'ayant pas fait rapport et pour ceux dont on sait que les données sont incomplètes ont été basées soit sur le nombre d'animaux en lactation, soit sur le nombre total de bovins et de buffles, lorsqu'on disposait de ces données, soit sur les rendements en lait indiqués ou présumés, sur les conditions existant dans les pays voisins, enfin sur tout autre renseignement pertinent, même s'il n'était pas de nature statistique.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris le lait donné aux jeunes animaux ou tétés par ceux-ci. — [3]Non compris le lait donné aux jeunes animaux. — [4]Y compris le lait de bufflonne. — [5]1952. — [6]1950. — [7]Moyenne de 4 années. — [8]Période de 12 mois commençant le 1er avril de l'année indiquée. — [9]1948. — [10]Moyenne de 2 années. — [11]Moyenne de 3 années. — [12]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [13]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 8. - Butter : Production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955

Tableau 8. - Beurre : Production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953, 1954 et 1955

Country — Pays	Type of production — Genre de production	1948-52	1952	1953	1954	1955
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques				
EUROPE						
Austria	Total	[3]5	29	30	31	*31
Belgium	Total	69	74	83	91	*90
Czechoslovakia	Factory	[1]23	...	...	...	...
Denmark	Total	155	154	173	181	165
Finland	Total	49	59	64	64	*60
France	Total	224	234	275	305	...
Germany, Western	Total	261	303	322	339	*325
Greece[2]	Total	5	5	7	8	...
Ireland, Rep. of	Total	52	50	54	59	*56
Italy	Total	56	60	61	62	...
Luxembourg	Total	3	4	4	4	...
Netherlands	Total	81	74	83	82	74
Norway	Total	18	16	16	16	*16
Portugal	Factory	2	2	3	3	2
Azores and Madeira	Factory	[3]3	3	3	3	..
Sweden	Total	102	96	100	94	*86
Switzerland	Total	19	22	24	29	26
United Kingdom	Total	17	14	22	31	...
	Factory	(9)	(6)	(13)	(21)	15
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada	Total	142	139	148	152	*153
Cuba	Factory	[3]*1	...	*2	...	...
Honduras[4]	Total	4	3	4	4	...
United States	Total	701	643	739	753	710
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	Factory	43	46	58	61	...
Brazil[5]	Factory	23	26	25	24	...
Chile	Total	[3]7	...	...	...	...
Peru	Total	2	2	2	2	...
Uruguay	Total	3	4	4	4	...
Venezuela	Factory	1	2	2	3	3
ASIA						
India[7]	Total	...	598	...	...	...
Iran[8]	Total	[3]40	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Total	[3]24	...	...	...	...
Israel	Total	1	[4]1	[4]1	...	...
Japan	Factory	2	4	5	7	7
Syria[2]	Factory	[3]6	7	12	13	...
AFRICA						
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Eritrea	Total	4	2	2	2	...
Kenya[4,10]	Total	3	4	4	[4]4	...
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia[10]	Total	1	—	—	—	—
South West Africa	Total	5	4	4	5	4
Union of South Africa	Total	28	32	35	37	40
OCEANIA						
Australia[4]	Total	163	137	170	162	195
New Zealand[4]	Total	178	197	206	188	194

[1]1948. — [2]Made of milk from cows, buffaloes, ewes, and goats. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — [5]Government inspected only. — [6]1950. — [7]Mainly ghee ; based on 1951 livestock census. — [8]12-month period ending 30 September of year stated. — [9]Average of 3 years. — [10]Production on farms and estates.

[1]1948. — [2]Fabriqué avec du lait de vache, de bufflonne, de brebis et de chèvre. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [5]Beurre soumis à l'inspection gouvernementale. — [6]1950. — [7]Principalement le ghee ; basé sur le recensement du cheptel de 1951. — [8]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 septembre de l'année indiquée. — [9]Moyenne de 3 années. — [10]Production dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 9. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent): Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55, and 1954-56

Tableau 9. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55 et 1954-56

Country — Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1954				1955						1956	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	XI	XII	I	II
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
France	98	137	273	598	494	355	310	541	927	615	519	866	291	415	...	...
Sweden	4	34	111	62	161	95	86	38	70	56	35	1	1	—	10	13
Eastern Europe	*70	*40	*70	*50	*70	*50	*50	*90	*30	*30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*170*	*200*	*450*	*710*	*720*	*500*	*450*	*670*	*1 030*	*700*	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.S.R.	*250	*250	*175	*175	*200	*150	*150	*200	*150	*200	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	2 362	2 669	1 959	1 725	1 364	1 703	1 776	2 059	1 491	1 571	1 658	1 503	527	482	519	647
United States[1]	3 256	2 211	1 491	1 858	1 174	1 774	1 479	1 882	2 302	1 770	1 897	1 393	526	558	674	679
Total	*5 618*	*4 880*	*3 450*	*3 583*	*2 538*	*3 477*	*3 255*	*3 941*	*3 793*	*3 341*	*3 555*	*2 896*	*1 053*	*1 040*	*1 193*	*1 326*
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina[2]	224	200	764	889	646	589	849	817	1 053	835	815	881	344	248	*284	*200
Uruguay	25	43	30	124	54	32	122	98	190	87	107	114	30	33	..	...
Total	*249*	*243*	*794*	*1 013*	*700*	*621*	*971*	*915*	*1 243*	*922*	*922*	*995*	*374*	*281*	...	...
ASIA																
Iraq	—	—	—	25	—	—	4	26	66	4	—	...	...	...	..	...
Syria	—	36	76	47	56	64	91	60	28	7	1	...	...	...	..	...
Turkey	55	152	218	101	274	343	283	48	13	59	17	70	26	18	39	34
Total	*55*	*188*	*294*	*173*	*330*	*407*	*378*	*134*	*107*	*70*	*18*	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	2	2	—	6	—	—	—	3	5	18	34	17	5	6	5	...
Morocco (former French prot.)	6	7	20	53	38	26	36	37	73	66	51	64	29	19	14	14
Tunisia[3]	5	65	52	46	32	44	31	78	34	42	11	15	7	*5	...	...
Total	*13*	*74*	*72*	*105*	*70*	*70*	*67*	*118*	*112*	*126*	*96*	*96*	*41*	*30*	...	...
OCEANIA																
Australia	677	681	489	641	410	436	479	730	699	658	581	575	226	168	209	103
WORLD TOTAL	7 100	6 600	5 800	6 500	5 100	5 750	5 850	6 850	7 200	6 850	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	92	81	38	58	37	35	33	73	77	50	117	88	30	30	17	2
Belgium-Luxembourg	184	175	187	171	180	194	227	180	123	155	115	93	27	18	...	...
Denmark	13	21	33	95	42	73	62	114	113	91	87	68	36	16	30	36
Finland	75	73	45	66	51	37	32	90	83	57	71	50	5	23	14	12
France	170	103	68	54	63	73	76	45	62	35	56	81	34	23	...	...
Germany, Western	581	570	597	721	805	722	772	1 058	434	620	778	603	171	192	137	123
Greece	119	63	37	79	6	91	57	7	36	218	33	39	6	33	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	75	77	27	39	11	10	13	37	60	48	17	50	8	18	2	9
Italy	452	311	156	128	102	70	34	60	184	234	154	190	35	37	116	29
Netherlands	223	225	232	204	204	147	156	300	175	186	252	228	81	58	53	46
Norway	86	84	74	96	76	80	83	95	108	96	107	65	23	18	14	37
Portugal	40	35	22	19	24	22	41	19	12	4	3	64	21	17	—	5
Spain[3]	22	15	200	70	175	163	265	12	4	—	24	18	3	5	...	...
Sweden	59	61	8	3	4	—	—	1	2	9	—	30	14	12	16	5
Switzerland	84	90	105	93	118	113	85	66	80	140	44	50	14	24	29	20
United Kingdom	1 242	1 188	979	1 287	817	712	1 254	1 251	1 402	1 240	1 226	1 146	355	393	389	463
Yugoslavia	55	244	139	282	79	276	141	336	384	268	*160	*163	...	...	...	...
Total	*3 572*	*3 416*	*2 947*	*3 466*	*2 793*	*2 818*	*3 331*	*3 744*	*3 339*	*3 451*	*3 244*	*3 026*	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 9. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55, and 1954-56 (concluded)

Tableau 9. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et 1954-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1954				1955						1956	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	XI	XII	I	II
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
British West Indies[4]	55	52	50	58	56	46	56	65	43	67	48	56	21	16	...	...
Cuba[4]	47	69	*45	51	53	49	41	57	39	66	29	48	21	15	...	...
Mexico	110	85	41	—	38	30	—	—	—	—	6	*11	2	*7	*6	...
United States	250	195	60	30	39	94	20	23	11	67	30	56	16	25	24	27
Others[4]	65	64	74	72	64	77	42	73	74	97	114	42	33	24	...	...
Total	*530*	*470*	*270*	*210*	*250*	*300*	*160*	*220*	*170*	*300*	*230*	*210*	*90*	*90*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																
Bolivia[4]	22	24	25	26	29	23	27	18	25	33	10	9	2	—	...	...
Brazil	341	353	408	403	269	456	425	497	400	294	614	...	...	...	...	...
Chile[4]	29	58	37	70	5	58	66	119	68	26	37	85	47	16	...	...
Peru	56	61	66	62	56	56	81	*50	56	60	97	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	48	42	48	54	57	48	46	48	61	64	*70	...	...	...	...	...
Others[4]	48	102	66	65	46	66	73	60	48	80	60	42	14	18	...	...
Total	*540*	*640*	*650*	*680*	*460*	*700*	*720*	*800*	*660*	*560*	*890*	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA																
Ceylon	75	94	91	76	82	74	103	23	78	101	50	76	14	31	26	20
India	1 023	342	171	137	10	39	41	111	191	207	39	...	*4	...	...	...
Indonesia	59	35	55	33	57	38	25	31	39	36	40	51	20	24	23	...
Israel	63	78	80	97	67	61	108	93	77	109	51	79	34	17	34	...
Japan	422	309	592	490	479	782	564	402	479	516	829	509	144	201	*99	*141
Korea[4]	*20	*50	*40	18	6	51	46	—	10	18	24	19	9	10	...	...
Lebanon	20	43	43	47	24	35	60	34	30	63	16	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya, Fed. of	43	45	46	58	36	44	47	61	71	55	38	44	14	15	20	17
Pakistan	—	221	193	2	134	3	—	8	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines[4]	69	61	*63	84	45	70	73	63	92	107	46	82	34	18	...	...
Turkey	27	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	109	60	27	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*1 800*	*1 280*	*1 370*	*1 080*	*940*	*1 200*	*1 070*	*830*	*1 180*	*1 270*	*1 660*	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	56	17	26	5	39	40	5	9	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	...
Belgian Congo	7	6	8	9	7	6	10	9	7	10	9	9	3	4	6	...
Egypt	227	233	55	1	20	4	—	—	—	6	8	...	—	...	...	...
French West Africa	17	19	19	27	18	21	24	27	31	25	27	27	10	10	5	9
Sudan	10	8	15	20	17	12	19	10	11	39	23	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	42	48	86	48	20	102	86	—	23	80	93	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*360*	*330*	*210*	*110*	*121*	*185*	*144*	*55*	*74*	*163*	*162*	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																
New Zealand	55	46	47	55	57	50	53	56	63	48	55	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**7 200**	**6 450**	**5 850**	**6 250**	**4 900**	**5 650**	**6 100**	**6 300**	**6 100**	**6 500**	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 97 % of world exports and 90 % of world imports in 1953. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent : Argentina and Australia, 72 % ; Canada, 72.6 %; United States, 71.5 % ; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72%.

[1]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [2]Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — [3]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [4]Crop year quarterly averages represent official imports ; other figures are incomplete ; they are the reported destinations of the exports of Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the United States.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 72 % ; Canada, 72,6 % ; Etats-Unis, 71,5 % ; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72%.

[1]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis et les exportations de farine obtenue de blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [2]Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — [3]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [4]Les chiffres par campagne agricole sont les moyennes trimestrielles des données officielles d'importation ; les autres données sont incomplètes ; elles ont été calculées d'après les destinations déclarées des exportations de l'Argentine, de l'Australie, du Canada et des Etats-Unis.

Table 10. - Rice (milled rice equivalent): Trade, 1952-56

Tableau 10. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné): Commerce, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955						1956	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	XI	XII	I	II
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Italy	69	61	42	42	63	33	41	30	43	37	32	57	13	16	40	18
Spain[1]	17	14	14	12	10	15	15	15	1	3	5	40	19	9	...	...
Total	*86*	*75*	*56*	*54*	*73*	*48*	*56*	*45*	*44*	*40*	*37*	*97*	*32*	*25*	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
United States[2]	198	174	142	128	255	112	105	98	81	125	150	156	54	32	15	22
SOUTH AMERICA																
Brazil	43	1	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
British Guiana	7	10	10	14	8	10	10	10	11	16	14	15	6	4	2	...
Ecuador	14	8	3	...	1	5	4	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*64*	*19*	*13*	...	*9*	*15*	*14*	*11*	*13*	*20*	...	..	...	...	..	..
ASIA																
Burma	315	242	365	409	323	427	293	418	411	508	275	442	141	137	109	177
Cambodia				6					14	6	5	—	—	—	...	...
Laos	58	49	98	—	92	85	66	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Viet-Nam				20					38	31	11	—	—	—	...	...
China	*50	*65	*65	*85	*40	*90	*45	*90	*120	*60	*55	106	*26	*45	..	...
India	—	—	1	*25	—	—	—	4	18	38	23	*21	*6	*12	...	...
Iran	15	12	16	...	18	17	12	28	20	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Pakistan	4	22	35	62	20	14	18	87	33	68	67	78	...	...	...	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	26	15	9	...	—	33	—	3	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	353	335	252	307	254	233	281	241	321	389	286	232	61	102	90	105
Total	*821*	*740*	*841*	...	*747*	*899*	*715*	*1 022*	*1 036*	*1 140*	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Egypt	4	—	12	45	—	11	—	35	36	29	47	71	20	37	29	23
Madagascar	10	11	4	11	4	3	3	5	3	9	19	14	4	6	6	...
Total	*14*	*11*	*16*	*56*	*4*	*14*	*3*	*40*	*37*	*38*	*66*	*85*	*24*	*43*	*35*	...
OCEANIA																
Australia	6	8	7	11	8	4	11	6	9	7	13	14	4	4	3	1
WORLD TOTAL (domestic rice)	1 200	1 050	1 100	...	1 150	1 100	950	1 250	1 250	1 200	...	..	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	6	6	6	9	6	4	7	7	10	7	10	8	...	...	..	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	6	7	9	13	9	9	6	11	14	9	17	13	4	5	...	...
France	8	8	15	18	10	19	13	20	21	24	20	8	3	1	...	...
Germany, Western	13	21	18	25	23	14	16	20	24	21	37	16	6	5	4	4
Netherlands	7	10	18	30	15	14	11	31	57	38	11	13	5	3	4	7
Switzerland	3	6	5	5	6	3	3	7	3	6	3	7	3	3	1	2
United Kingdom	14	12	17	27	16	17	18	18	26	35	26	22	7	10	9	6
Total	*57*	*70*	*88*	*127*	*85*	*80*	*74*	*114*	*155*	*140*	*124*	*87*	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	6	7	9	8	11	6	4	11	8	5	6	12	4	5	2	...
Cuba	54	61	[3]41	[3]29	[3]46	[3]23	[3]47	[3]48	[3]26	[3]10	[3]32	[3]49	[3]15	[3]14	[3]9	[3]8
Other	20	20	[3]20	...	[3]13	[3]11	[3]14	[3]16	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total	*80*	*90*	*70*	...	*70*	*40*	*65*	*75*	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*	*7*	*7*	*7*	...	[3]7	[3]6	[3]11	[3]6	[3]4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, 1952-56 (concluded)

Tableau 10. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce, 1952-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955						1956	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	XI	XII	I	II
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
ASIA																
British Borneo	7	9	8	11	8	6	10	9	11	10	10	15	4	7	..	...
Ceylon	101	103	101	96	74	136	79	114	73	120	92	100	34	35	28	42
Hong Kong	59	78	27	66	11	14	31	51	68	71	68	57	16	21	29	23
India	*185	*48	163	...	14	105	226	308	217	69	*4	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	190	89	64	32	108	40	62	48	4	3	21	99	31	47	75	*72
Japan	245	270	359	311	554	510	216	151	192	474	280	300	131	76	...	...
Korea and Ryukyu Islands	46	76	[3]10	...	[3]10	[3]10	[3]10	[3]10	1	—	..	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	2	1	3	...	1	8	3	2	5	—	3	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore[4]	132	125	68	123	49	52	55	116	110	102	141	140	29	42	55	47
Philippines	16	—	11	...	1	—	—	43	—	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Syria	2	2	2	...	1	2	3	4	7	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*985*	*801*	*810*	...	*831*	*883*	*695*	*856*	*688*	*860*	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
French West Africa	14	18	17	28	9	25	20	14	33	30	21	27	6	13	1	9
Mauritius	10	15	14	...	1	6	18	13	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	5	7	5	8	3	1	8	7	12	1	10	9	*3	4	...	...
Union of South Africa	7	—	6	...	10	5	—	8	3	7	12	...	—	...	...	...
Total	*36*	*40*	*42*	...	*23*	*37*	*46*	*42*	*67*	*52*	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 150**	**1 000**	**1 050**	...	**1 050**	**1 050**	**900**	**1 150**	**1 100**	**1 200**	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 96 % of world exports and imports in 1953. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [3]Reported destinations of exports of the major surplus-producing countries. — [4]Net imports.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de riz. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations et importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [3]Destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays excédentaires. — [4]Importations nettes.

Table 11. - Maize : Trade by quarters, 1952-55 **Tableau 11. - Maïs : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-55**

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1953		1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	8.4	2.2	20.7	8.4	0.1	4.0	1.9	7.6	23.6	49.8	22.4	5.3	0.8	5.3
Yugoslavia	119.1	14.2	31.1	0.5	—	56.8	46.3	69.1	9.0	—	0 1	1.9	0.1	—
Total	*127.5*	*16.4*	*51.8*	*8.9*	*0.1*	*60.8*	*48.2*	*76.7*	*32.6*	*49.8*	*22 5*	*7 2*	*0.9*	*5.3*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States[1]	632.1	834.5	488.0	687.4	721.6	948.6	578.7	514.8	396.3	462.3	720.6	371.3	784.7	873.0
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	163.1	271.0	546.2	89.9	400.4	346.3	234.6	330.3	716.8	903.0	99.6	59 9	135.8	64.3
Brazil	7.1	—	2.9	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	42.8	33.5	3.9	—
Total	*170.2*	*271.0*	*549.1*	*109.9*	*400.4*	*346.3*	*234.6*	*330.3*	*716.8*	*914.7*	*142.4*	*93 4*	*139.7*	*64.3*
ASIA														
Cambodia	7.3	6.8	19.8	...	0.1	26.6	7.4	5.0	13.3	53.4	6.8	7.6	14.2	...
Laos				...							...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam				...							1.0	0.3	—	...
AFRICA														
Angola	22.8	19.3	24.5	13.4	33.8	12.7	17.8	20.7	29.5	30 0	22.5	11 8	12.5	6.8
Kenya	17.3	2.7	11.6	19.6	—	—	0.2	14.4	10.5	21.5	29.5	18.9	19.5	10.5
Union of South Africa[2]	11.0	5.7	132.0	166.8	15.3	3.4	92.5	225.1	102.2	108.3	146 3	118 9	188.1	213.9
Total	*51.1*	*27.7*	*168.1*	*199.8*	*49.1*	*16.1*	*110.5*	*260.2*	*142.2*	*159.8*	*198.3*	*149 6*	*220.1*	*231.2*
OCEANIA														
Australia	2.7	6.3	0.7	2.8	9.1	3.7	—	—	—	3.0	3.0	5.6	2.5	—
WORLD TOTAL	**1 150**	**1 235**	**1 375**	**1 150**	**1 300**	**1 550**	**1 050**	**1 250**	**1 400**	**1 800**	**1 200**	**800**	**1 250**	**1 350**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	87.6	71.3	70.1	108.2	19.5	74.0	60.8	80.8	41.8	97.0	122.8	105.7	93.0	111.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	94.6	104.3	104.5	85.2	98.9	125.8	88.0	91.2	116.6	122.1	117.8	0.2	86.2	136.5
Denmark	6.0	6.0	7.1	4.0	2.8	1.8	11.0	5.3	2.5	9.6	2 4	*4.5	*4.5	*4 5
France	120.5	101.0	82.9	73.2	64.1	86.1	80.9	83.0	66.9	100.9	77.4	55 9	51.8	107.8
Germany, Western	106.0	90.9	186.4	121.2	35.2	104.9	153.2	205.3	93.2	294.0	152.4	117 8	99.9	114 6
Ireland, Rep. of	17.5	49.1	43.3	56.7	52.5	53.4	34.7	29.3	37.8	71.4	63.9	73 6	46.4	43.0
Italy	1.3	63.6	17.3	45.5	113.6	62.9	25.0	17.2	7.8	19.4	12 4	37 2	68.8	63.8
Netherlands	88.3	107.8	139.0	153.5	83.2	127.7	121.9	101.4	173 0	159.6	170.6	116 9	139.3	187.4
Norway	23.4	26.5	12.4	22.3	—	26.2	20.1	3.4	13.0	13.2	30.9	18 6	7.1	32.5
Portugal	15.6	10.7	17.3	8.1	19.6	11.7	20.0	19.6	16.1	13.4	5.6	9 3	9.4	8.2
Sweden	25.4	9.9	12.9	9.7	9.9	14.1	18.0	8.5	7.0	18.0	14.6	7 7	6.8	9.8
United Kingdom	348.4	350.6	331.4	381.5	406.3	395.8	391.7	242.7	352.2	339.0	538 6	280 1	285.4	422.1
Yugoslavia	6 9	39.4	—	1.0	14.4	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.9	—	—
Total	*941.5*	*1 031.1*	*1 024.6*	*1 070.1*	*920.0*	*1 084.4*	*1 025.3*	*887.7*	*927.9*	*1 257.6*	*1 309.4*	*830 4*	*898.6*	*1 241.5*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	40.1	26.7	41.4	26.4	24.3	59.9	22.0	42 3	57.1	44.2	25 0	27 8	18.0	35.0
Mexico	6.1	93.1	36.2	0.3	165.9	180.6	67.9	58.2	18.7	—	0.2	0 2	*0.4	*0.4
Total	*46.2*	*119.8*	*77.6*	*26.7*	*190.2*	*240.5*	*89.9*	*100.5*	*75.8*	*44.2*	*25.2*	*28 0*	*18.4*	*35.4*
ASIA														
Japan	16.7	46.6	48.7	85.6	52.1	88.4	41 4	28.2	33.3	92.0	131 9	57 6	74.7	78.4
Lebanon	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.4	—	0.8	0 7	0 1	0.1	0.6
Total	*16.9*	*47 3*	*49.4*	*86.0*	*52.2*	*89.8*	*42.9*	*28.6*	*33.3*	*92.8*	*132 6*	*57.7*	*74.8*	*79.0*
AFRICA														
Egypt	10.7	2 2	—	—	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union of South Africa[2]	24.3	35.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*35.0*	*37.5*	—	—	*9.0*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORLD TOTAL	**1 125**	**1 335**	**1 250**	**1 250**	**1 250**	**1 550**	**1 250**	**1 050**	**1 150**	**1 550**	**1 550**	**1 000**	**1 050**	**1 400**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in maize. The countries shown accounted for about 90% of world exports and 92% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions. — [2]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés, mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 90% des exportations totales et 92% des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — [2]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain

Table 12. - Oranges and tangerines : Trade by quarters, 1952-55

Tableau 12. - Oranges et mandarines : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-55

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1953		1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	47.9	39.4	49.7	43.5	—	40.2	122.8	38.8	0.6	36.5	95.0	25.5	0.1	53.5
Spain[1]	194.6	251.1	202.1	247.4	1.6	247.5	430.0	203.2	0.6	174.6	410.4	293.1	—	286.3
Total	*242.5*	*290.5*	*251.8*	*290.9*	*1.6*	*287.7*	*552.8*	*242.0*	*1.2*	*211.1*	*505.4*	*318.6*	*0.1*	*339.8*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	73.2	91.7	82.4	76.0	100.0	55.8	92.9	124.7	44.9	67.3	77.2	100.7	78.6	47.5
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	6.4	6.2	7.9	11.5	12.9	5.7	0.1	7.7	15.1	8.6	1.8	8.0	19.4	16.8
ASIA														
Israel	31.8	43 4	64.8	52.1	—	21.0	169.4	64.2	—	25.8	144.1	43.9	—	20.6
Lebanon	7.8	6 1	9.1	8.3	—	9.8	17.5	6.2	0.2	12.5	14 6	3.6	—	15.2
Total	*39.6*	*49 5*	*73.9*	*60.4*	—	*30.8*	*186.9*	*70.4*	*0.2*	*38.3*	*158.7*	*47.5*	—	*35.8*
AFRICA														
Algeria[2]	55.2	42.9	56.8	66.5	0.5	69.2	128.7	42.6	0.5	55.4	131.9	43.7	0.5	89.8
Morocco (former French prot.)[2]	27.7	36.7	24.2	41.7	3.1	39.5	38.3	27.1	3.8	27.7	67.6	39.0	16.1	44.0
Union of South Africa[2,3]	29.4	39.7	49.3	48.4	85.6	24.4	0.2	60.5	104.2	32.2	0.1	59.6	112.4	*21 5
Total	*112.3*	*119.3*	*130.3*	*156.5*	*89.2*	*133.1*	*167.2*	*130.2*	*108 5*	*115.3*	*199 6*	*142.3*	*129.0*	*155 3*
WORLD TOTAL	**495**	**575**	**565**	**615**	**210**	**530**	**1 030**	**600**	**180**	**460**	**970**	**640**	**240**	**610**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	3.7	5.4	7.2	9.8	—	6.3	16.3	5.0	0.2	7.3	19.0	9.2	0.3	10.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	26.7	28.5	25.8	28.4	14.5	25.5	37.9	31.7	11.9	21.7	41.1	31.5	14.3	26.6
Denmark	6.5	7.6	8.3	7.3	2.7	8.3	14.8	7.0	2.1	9.4	11.1	7.0	3.0	8.0
France	129.9	137.9	143.1	162.2	15.5	121.0	287.4	173.0	14.5	97.4	302.0	181.0	25.5	140.2
Germany, Western	75.0	105.6	108.8	115.3	41.5	70.2	205.2	129.7	28.2	72.0	186.2	141.6	23.3	110.1
Ireland, Rep. of	2.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.4	6.2	3.4	2.4	3.2	5.2	3.4	3.6	2.7
Netherlands	19.4	23.6	27 5	30.5	11.0	10.5	42.9	33.6	15.9	17.7	43.2	38.9	17.1	22.7
Sweden	22.4	22.7	24.2	22.6	10.4	14.8	48.3	24.3	8.0	16.3	39.2	25.5	9.6	16.2
Switzerland	14.6	14.6	14.9	15.3	2.4	16.3	27.5	16.3	1.3	14.5	25.5	15.1	2.3	18 5
United Kingdom	81.9	106.6	95.9	96.0	66.4	94.4	149.8	90.0	58.8	85.2	131.6	89.1	76 0	87.4
Total	*382.5*	*456.1*	*459.5*	*491.1*	*167.6*	*369.7*	*836.3*	*514.0*	*143.3*	*344.7*	*804.1*	*542.3*	*175.0*	*443.3*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	46.9	51.6	49.3	48.7	45.7	56.3	51.3	53.0	36.5	56.6	49.2	51.8	40.9	52.9
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	3.9	2 7	4.9	6.7	3.2	6.7	1.6	0.1	7.3	10.6	4.1	1.0	4.9	16.8
WORLD TOTAL	**480**	**570**	**570**	**610**	**250**	**480**	**990**	**630**	**210**	**460**	**960**	**660**	**250**	**570**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oranges and tangerines. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1953.

[1] Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [2] All citrus fruit. — [3] Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97 % des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales.

[1] Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2] Tous les agrumes. — [3] A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 13. - Lemons and limes : Trade by quarters, 1952-55

Tableau 13. - Citrons et limes : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-55

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1953		1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	38.8	42.9	47.1	44.9	15.1	64.5	64.9	55.6	14.6	53.5	49 7	55.8	27.2	47.0
Spain[1]	11.1	13.6	6.0	7.1	18 3	6.7	3 1	12.0	6.3	2.8	2 4	11.4	7.7	6.9
Total	49.9	56 5	53.1	52 0	33.4	71.2	68.0	67.6	20.9	56.3	52 1	67.2	34.9	53.9
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	0.7	1.3	0.7	...	2.8	0.4	0 6	0.8	1.0	0.3	0 2	0.7	...	...
United States	5.5	5.4	8.8	14 9	7.4	4.1	4 2	13.6	12.9	4.5	11 7	20.3	19.7	7.9
Total	6.2	6.7	9.5	15.6	10 2	4.5	4.8	14.4	13.9	4.8	11 9	21.0	21.0	8.5
ASIA														
Lebanon	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.5	0.2	4.5	2 0	1.3	0.4	5.8	3 0	1.2	0.2	5.5
WORLD TOTAL	65	75	75	80	50	95	85	95	40	80	75	105	65	75
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2.1	2.5	3.5	3.4	1.5	3.0	3.7	5.0	2.3	2.9	4 1	3.9	2.4	3.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.6	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.0	2.4	3 0	2.5	2.1	2.7
Denmark	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1 2	1.3	1.0	1.2
France	10.8	11.6	11.4	12 8	6.6	12.5	9.5	17 9	9.0	9.2	12 2	15.6	12.3	11.1
Germany, Western	16.9	19.2	21.1	20.8	17.2	20.0	21 5	27.2	19.1	16.6	21.6	24.6	21.3	15.6
Netherlands	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.6
Sweden	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.9	1 3	1.2	1.0	1.0
Switzerland	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	1.7	2.8	3.6	5.2	2.2	2.8	3 4	4.2	2.5	2.8
United Kingdom	6.8	7.4	7.3	8.2	5.2	10.2	9.7	6.0	5.0	8.4	10 1	7.6	7.7	7.5
Total	45.4	49 8	53.0	54.7	36.8	54.2	55.5	67.6	43.0	45.6	58 6	62.2	51.5	46.6
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	4.0	3 9	3.5	3 8	4.5	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.3	3 1	4.0	4.8	3.2
United States	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0 2	0.6	0.5	0.1
Total	4.7	5 1	3.8	4.1	6.9	3.5	3.5	4.4	4.2	3.4	3 3	4.6	5.3	3.3
WORLD TOTAL	60	65	70	75	55	70	70	90	60	60	80	65	70	65

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 87 % of world exports and 81 % of world imports in 1953.

[1] Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 87 % des exportations mondiales et 81 % des importations mondiales.

[1] Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 14. - Grapefruit : Trade, prewar, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955

Country — Pays	Exports - Exportations					
	1934-38	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 metric tons					
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
British Honduras	1.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.1	[1]0.2
Cuba	5.9	2.3	3.4	3.3	2.8	...
Honduras[2]	0.7	1.0	0.6	...	0.7	.
Jamaica	6.5	5.4	2.2	2.4	1.8	3.0
Trinidad and Tobago	—	4.8	2.8	6.4	3.5	5.3
United States	44.6	58.1	60.2	58.9	71.0	66.5
Total	*60*	*70*	*70*	*70*	*80*	*80*
ASIA						
Cyprus	...	3.6	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.5
Israel	38.5	35.0	24.0	35.3	44.0	42.6
Total	*40*	*40*	*30*	*40*	*50*	*50*
AFRICA						
Morocco (former French prot.)	—	1.4	2.8	4.6	5.2	—
Union of South Africa	10.9	12.3	7.8	10.5	11.1	10.5
Total	*10*	*15*	*15*	*20*	*20*	*15*
WORLD TOTAL	**120**	**130**	**120**	**140**	**165**	**155**

NOTE : Continental and world totals represent estimates of total trade in grapefruit.

[1]January - September. — [2]12-month period ending 30 June, except 1954 which is the calendar year. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Average of 4 years.

Tableau 14. - Pamplemousses : Commerce, avant-guerre, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, 1954 et 1955

Country — Pays	Imports - Importations					
	1934-38	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 tonnes métriques					
EUROPE						
Belgium-Luxembourg	[3]7.0	6.3	5.6	6.7	7.3	7.0
Denmark	—	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.1
France	[4]6.2	2.2	4.8	8.1	13.3	15.1
Netherlands	[4]2.1	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.5	3.5
Sweden	[4]1.3	1.8	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.9
Switzerland	...	3.1	4.3	4.3	6.0	5.9
United Kingdom	61.0	58.1	37.1	50.9	53.0	0.4
Total	*80*	*70*	*60*	*80*	*90*	*90*
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada	20.2	51.9	57.2	55.3	63.6	59.2
United States	3.0	2.4	3.4	3.0	2.6	1.5
Total	*20*	*50*	*60*	*60*	*70*	*60*
WORLD TOTAL	**100**	**120**	**120**	**140**	**160**	**150**

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce total de pamplemousses.

[1]Janvier-septembre. — [2]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin, sauf 1954 qui représente l'année civile. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Moyenne de 4 années.

Table 15. - Coffee : Trade by quarters, 1952-55 **Tableau 15. - Café : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-55**

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1953		1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
EXPORTING COUNTRIES	*Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques*													
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica	5.3	7.0	5.8	7.1	3.3	4.4	11.4	2.8	1.4	7.8	10.6	10.3	2.8	4.7
Dominican Republic	6.6	5.0	5.9	6.1	0.8	11.4	11.9	2.1	0.5	9.1	5.7	3.9	1.5	13.3
El Salvador	16.6	16.5	17.0	19.7	3.2	5.7	38.7	9.1	1.3	18.8	31.7	25.8	3.1	*18.2
Guatemala	15.2	14.1	13.2	...	4.9	12.3	30.6	12.5	1.3	8.6	20.0	18.6	*22.5	...
Haiti	8.1	5.6	6.8	5.3	1.9	7.5	15.2	5.4	3.7	3.0	7.6	4.2	1.1	8.3
Mexico	13.1	18.3	17.3	20.8	8.9	14.9	41.2	9.7	6.3	11.9	31.2	31.5	*10.3	*10.4
Total	*64.6*	*66.5*	*66.0*	*76.8*	*23.0*	*56.2*	*149.0*	*41.6*	*14.5*	*59.2*	*106.8*	*94.3*	*41.3*	*65.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	237.3	233.4	163.7	205.4	234.3	306.4	206.7	112.0	118.9	217.4	132.7	178.7	238.8	271.5
Colombia	75.5	99.4	86.3	88.0	111.7	104.4	104.1	95.2	76.5	69.5	70.3	75.4	94.0	112.4
Ecuador	5.0	4.6	5.3	...	7.7	5.9	3.1	1.1	8.3	8.6	4.6	2.1	...	...
Venezuela	7.4	11.1	6.5	9.4	8.8	8.5	11.9	4.4	2.5	7.3	9.8	9.8	6.6	11.6
Total	*325.2*	*348.5*	*261.8*	*307.1*	*362.5*	*425.2*	*325.8*	*212.7*	*206.3*	*302.8*	*217.4*	*266.0*	*345.0*	*400.0*
ASIA														
Indonesia	4.6	8.0	9.3	5.8	12.9	12.4	12.7	9.6	11.5	3.5	2.1	2.5	12.0	6.5
AFRICA														
Angola	11.9	17.9	11.0	14.5	15.3	29.4	18.7	3.2	7.5	14.8	13.4	6.5	12.5	25.5
Belgian Congo	7.7	8.3	8.5	10.8	12.2	8.5	6.6	7.8	6.6	13.0	8.6	5.4	20.7	8.4
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia[1]	5.3	10.8	7.8	...	10.9	8.6	12.5	12.0	4.1	2.6	8.8	16.1	11.1	...
French Cameroons	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.5	1.3	0.6	3.5	4.5	2.1	1.3	4.0	5.7	2.7	1.6
French West Africa	17.8	14.1	23.7	23.8	5.9	8.4	33.6	29.6	16.8	14.9	28.4	32.2	19.3	15.2
Kenya	4.2	3.8	2.7	4.9	1.1	3.9	6.5	2.3	0.5	1.7	5.4	5.5	1.4	7.3
Madagascar	10.4	9.0	10.3	11.9	9.1	18.1	7.8	9.5	8.7	15.4	6.2	4.8	10.5	26.2
Tanganyika	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.7	4.2	5.1	6.3	4.8	3.5	5.1	5.8	4.1	2.7	6.2
Uganda	10.0	9.1	8.8	18.9	6.3	8.3	14.4	7.6	6.7	6.6	23.1	21.0	19.7	11.8
Total	*74.3*	*79.3*	*80.5*	*103.9*	*66.3*	*90.9*	*107.9*	*81.3*	*56.5*	*75.4*	*103.7*	*101.3*	*100.6*	*110.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**490**	**520**	**440**	**510**	**490**	**610**	**630**	**360**	**300**	**460**	**450**	**490**	**520**	**600**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	13.1	13.2	10.7	11.7	10.4	13.0	17.2	10.8	8.3	6.5	11.9	9.8	12.4	12.7
Denmark	5.1	6.4	6.1	7.0	6.6	6.1	6.7	6.5	4.2	6.9	6.5	6.0	7.5	8.1
Finland	5.4	5.7	7.0	7.4	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	7.5	7.9	5.5	7.7	7.9	8.7
France	40.2	40.9	42.1	44.8	34.9	40.8	49.2	44.9	35.2	39.3	45.4	52.0	37.2	44.5
Germany, Western	14.1	19.6	25.8	29.9	19.5	30.2	23.6	25.6	24.6	29.3	25.0	28.6	29.1	37.1
Italy	15.2	16.7	17.3	18.1	15.7	17.9	19.5	16.4	14.9	18.6	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.8
Netherlands	4.9	7.1	6.9	7.8	5.6	7.4	10.6	7.8	4.2	5.0	6.9	7.6	9.6	7.2
Portugal	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.7	1.4	3.6	2.3	2.5
Spain[2]	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.9	3.2	2.1	1.9
Sweden	11.9	12.8	12.0	13.2	13.3	13.3	12.9	10.3	12.0	12.9	12.3	12.8	13.7	14.2
Switzerland	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.1	7.0	6.4	2.4	3.3	3.9	4.3	3.1	6.6
United Kingdom	10.8	7.6	8.4	8.6	3.1	4.2	11.4	11.3	7.7	3.2	9.8	8.0	7.4	9.3
Total	*128.8*	*138.4*	*144.9*	*157.7*	*123.0*	*147.0*	*167.8*	*150.7*	*124.7*	*136.6*	*148.0*	*161.6*	*150.3*	*171.6*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	11.1	12.2	10.8	11.7	11.5	13.6	13.5	10.8	8.0	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.3	13.5
United States	303.9	315.3	256.1	294.6	294.3	334.8	367.4	255.3	150.5	251.4	269.9	268.5	266.0	374.2
Total	*315.0*	*327.5*	*266.9*	*306.3*	*305.8*	*348.4*	*380.9*	*266.1*	*158.5*	*262.3*	*280.9*	*279.7*	*277.3*	*387.7*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	5.9	7.4	8.5	7.0	6.7	10.2	3.2	9.6	13.3	7.8	3.7	5.7	9.0	9.8
ASIA														
Lebanon	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	—	—	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Turkey	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.4	3.3	1.1	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.8
Total	*2.0*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.5*	*2.0*	*1.8*	*3.6*	*1.4*	*1.2*	*2.8*	*1.4*	*1.0*	*2.2*
AFRICA														
Algeria	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.6	3.6	5.6	5.6	5.1	4.6	3.2	8.7	4.6	5.7
Egypt	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9
Sudan	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.5
Union of South Africa[3]	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	4.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.2
Total	*10.6*	*10.5*	*10.0*	*10.5*	*11.3*	*8.9*	*11.8*	*9.9*	*8.8*	*9.7*	*7.4*	*13.5*	*10.8*	*10.3*
WORLD TOTAL	**480**	**510**	**450**	**510**	**470**	**560**	**600**	**460**	**320**	**460**	**460**	**490**	**470**	**610**

NOTE : Figures include hulled and unhulled coffee but exclude roasted and ground coffee, coffee substitutes, and extracts or preparations. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in coffee. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 95% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period. — [2]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [3]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le café en parche et déparché ; ils ne comprennent pas le café torréfié et moulu, les succédanés, les extraits ni les préparations. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations et 95% des importations totales.

[1]Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période. — [2]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite, comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [3]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 16. - Tea : Trade by quarters, 1952-55 **Tableau 16. - Thé: Commerce par trimestre, 1952-55**

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1953		1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom[1]	2.7	4.1	3.5	3.7	2.9	4.2	5.4	4.8	2.1	1.9	4.7	2.5	4.3	3.4
ASIA														
Ceylon	35.7	38.0	41.0	41.1	39.5	36.6	39.9	46 0	44.6	33.4	38.1	38.4	44.3	43.6
India	47.0	56.7	51.0	41.0	61.9	83.8	40.4	22 5	60.7	80.4	44 3	17.7	53 9	48.0
Indonesia	8.0	7.2	10.0	7.2	6.3	7.5	9.3	10 0	8.8	12.1	7 0	5.3	7.1	9.6
Iran	—	—	0 6	0.8	—	—	0 3	0.4	0.3	1 6	3 3	—	0.1	—
Japan	2.4	3 3	4.3	3.6	3.9	5.3	2 0	1.5	6.9	6.9	1 8	1.6	6.5	4.6
Pakistan[2]	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.5	4.5	4.4	0.6	1 0	3.9	5.3	1 7	0.9	1.5	1.8
Taiwan (Formosa)	2.3	2.6	3.8	1.9	3.0	3.0	1.5	3 9	4.9	4 8	0 5	1 4	3.6	2.3
Total	*98.1*	*110.6*	*113.4*	*97.1*	*119.1*	*140.1*	*94.0*	*85.3*	*130.1*	*144.5*	*96 7*	*65.3*	*117.0*	*109.9*
AFRICA														
Kenya	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.5
Nyasaland[3]	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.7	3 8	2 1	0.4	1.5	3.7	2.1	0.5	1.4
Tanganyika	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
Uganda	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0 5	0 5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6
Total	*3.1*	*2.8*	*4.0*	*4 4*	*1.6*	*2.5*	*6.3*	*4.0*	*2.3*	*3.9*	*6.4*	*5.2*	*2.2*	*3.8*
WORLD TOTAL	**110**	**125**	**125**	**110**	**130**	**155**	**110**	**100**	**140**	**160**	**115**	**80**	**130**	**125**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Ireland, Rep. of	2.0	1.8	2.9	3.0	0.5	4.1	4.7	1.1	2.4	3.5	4 1	3.0	0.6	4.2
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	2 1	1.5	2 3	1.9
United Kingdom	56.3	55.9	61.5	56.6	52.2	73 5	75.8	34.1	61.7	74.3	80 2	38.0	45.5	62.8
Total	*60.3*	*59.7*	*66.5*	*61.5*	*54.7*	*79.7*	*82.8*	*37.3*	*66.0*	*80.0*	*86.4*	*42.5*	*48.4*	*68.9*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	3.7	5 2	4.8	6.7	4.4	4.6	4 3	5.8	4.4	4.7
United States	10.6	12.2	13.0	11.9	11.6	11.4	14.7	18.8	8.5	10.1	16 3	9.0	11.3	10.9
Total	*15.8*	*17.4*	*18.1*	*16.7*	*15.3*	*16.6*	*19.5*	*25.5*	*12.9*	*14.7*	*20 6*	*14.8*	*15.7*	*15.6*
ASIA														
Arabian States	*1.8	*1.6	*1.3	...	*1.5	*1.6	*1 5	*1.1	*1.3	*1.4	*1 6	*1.4	1.7	...
Hong Kong	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.7
Iran	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.3	0.3	0 4	1.1	0.7	0.8	2 1	2.6	1.7	2 5
Iraq	2.1	3.0	3.1	...	3.0	3.5	3.3	1.8	3.1	4.4	3 0	3.3	5.0	...
Malaya-Singapore	0.8	1.0	2.7	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.9	2 6	3.1	3.4	3 9	1.8	3.3	1.2
Total	*7.7*	*7.8*	*9.4*	*...*	*9.2*	*8.1*	*8 0*	*8 2*	*9 9*	*12.3*	*12 3*	*10.8*	*14.1*	*...*
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.8	0 9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.3	0 7	0 7	1 4	0 8	0.7	1.2	1.1
Egypt	4.0	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.7	4 6	3 3	4.4	4.0	3.2	4.0	5.0	5.0
Morocco (former French prot.)	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	3 4	4.0	3 0	2.6	3.7	7 6	2.9	1.5	2.4
Sudan	2.0	1 2	2.1	1 8	1.1	1.7	1 8	1 8	3.0	1 8	0 7	1.3	3.2	2.1
Union of South Africa[4]	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.3	2.5	2 8	3.6	3.6	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.6
Total	*12.7*	*13.5*	*13.6*	*13.3*	*13.8*	*13.9*	*14 2*	*11 6*	*14 3*	*14.5*	*14 6*	*11.0*	*13.6*	*14.2*
OCEANIA														
Australia	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.1	7.4	6.3	7.4	5.6	9.8	4.9	8 9	5.8	2.6	7.0
New Zealand	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.7	2 0	1.3	0.7	1.9
Total	*7.1*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*7.6*	*8.7*	*8.4*	*9.2*	*7.0*	*11.8*	*6.6*	*10 9*	*7.1*	*3.3*	*8.9*
WORLD TOTAL	**115**	**115**	**125**	**115**	**110**	**140**	**145**	**100**	**125**	**140**	**155**	**90**	**100**	**125**

NOTE : Figures include green and black tea, but exclude maté, tea substitutes, and tea waste. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tea. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 92% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Re-exports only. — [2]Sea-borne trade only. — [3]Starting with 1954, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Before then, Northern and Southern Rhodesia were net importers of tea. — [4]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le thé vert et le thé noir mais non le maté et autres succédanés ni les déchets. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de thé. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95% des exportations mondiales et 92% des importations mondiales.

[1]Réexportations seulement. — [2]Commerce maritime seulement. — [3]A partir de 1954, Fédération de Rhodésie et Nyassaland. Auparavant, la Rhodésie du Nord et la Rhodésie du Sud étaient importatrices nettes de thé. — [4]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 17. - Cacao beans : Trade by quarters, 1952-55

Tableau 17. - Fèves de cacao : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-55

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1953		1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom[1]	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	3.4	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.8	2.5
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Dominican Republic	5.6	6.2	5.1	5.6	6.6	1.8	5.0	8.7	3.7	3.1	6 0	11.5	3.6	1.4
Trinidad and Tobago[2]	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.2	0.9	3.5	2.0	0.8	1.7	3.8	2.3	0.9	0.5
United States[3]	5.2	4.2	4.2	3.2	2.5	2.1	4.6	4.0	4.5	3.8	4 9	3.2	2.2	2.5
Total	*12.5*	*12 8*	*11.3*	*10.7*	*10.3*	*4 8*	*13.1*	*14.7*	*9.0*	*8.6*	*14.7*	*17.0*	*6.7*	*4.4*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	14.5	27.2	30.2	28.6	38.4	36.9	9.3	12.9	66.5	32.3	20.8	6.6	38.2	56.3
Ecuador	5.8	5.6	7.6	...	3.9	2.7	3.2	9.4	8.2	9.8	4.2	9.6	*6.5	...
Venezuela	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.0	2.6	2.9	5.2	5 0	2.9	3.2	6 2	5.8	2.4	1.6
Total	*24.1*	*37.1*	*41.9*	...	*44.9*	*42.5*	*17.7*	*27.3*	*77.6*	*45.3*	*31.2*	*22.0*	*47.1*	...
AFRICA														
Belgian Congo	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0 9	0.8	0.9	0.8
French Cameroons	12.8	15.1	12.5	13.9	3.9	21.3	26.1	5.0	3.2	15.8	23 2	10.1	6.1	16.2
French West Africa	12.5	17.9	13.2	18.8	0.3	19.9	28.8	6.3	4.0	13.6	37.6	11.6	10.0	15.9
Gold Coast	53.8	60.1	54.4	52.3	10.8	48.9	73.4	69.7	17.2	57.2	78.1	50.4	34.1	46.6
Nigeria	29.1	26.6	25.0	22.4	8 0	27.0	46.1	22.2	6.5	25.1	31.5	20.4	8.1	29.8
São Tomé and Principe	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.4	0.7	5.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	1 3	1.3	1.6	1.5
Total	*110.8*	*123.0*	*107.6*	*109.6*	*24.5*	*123.1*	*177.4*	*105.9*	*33.0*	*114.3*	*172.6*	*94.6*	*60.8*	*110.8*
WORLD TOTAL	**165**	**190**	**175**	**175**	**90**	**190**	**225**	**160**	**130**	**185**	**240**	**145**	**125**	**200**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	2 0	1.9	1.6	1.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.0	0.9	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.2
France	11.1	12.0	12.7	10.8	9.4	12.0	12.3	14.9	11.0	12.8	11.3	10.9	8.3	12.6
Germany, Western	15.2	18.4	18.7	18.2	17.6	24.5	20.7	16.9	20.4	16.7	14.8	14.4	18.9	24.8
Italy	2.9	4.2	4.6	4.7	3.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.1	5.9
Netherlands	11.5	16 6	12.9	14.8	14.1	14.4	16.6	14.2	10.1	10.9	17.3	14.2	13.1	14.6
Spain[3]	3.4	2.6	4 0	3.8	1.0	1.0	6.2	4.0	1.0	5.0	5.5	4.0	1.5	4.1
Sweden	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.0	0.7	1.2
Switzerland	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.3	0.8	1.1	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.7	6.3	3.6	1.6	3.7
United Kingdom	26.3	31.6	34.8	33.4	9.0	22.6	59.9	37.4	13.0	29.1	59.3	27.0	14.2	33.0
Total	*77.4*	*92.9*	*95.4*	*95.0*	*58.6*	*84.4*	*130.3*	*100.0*	*66.5*	*86.0*	*125.8*	*84.3*	*66.2*	*104.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.6	1.2	3.2	4.4	2.1	4.0	3 5	4.8	1.7	2.6
United States	64.9	64.1	58.5	56.7	45.7	47.5	83.4	48.7	45.1	57.0	67 7	53.8	49.8	55.4
Total	*68.1*	*67.8*	*61.9*	*59.8*	*49.3*	*48.7*	*86.6*	*53.1*	*47.2*	*61.0*	*71.2*	*58.6*	*51.5*	*58.0*
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa[4]	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.1
OCEANIA														
Australia	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.2	2.7	3.1	2.3	0.4	0 5	6.5	*0.9	*0.3
WORLD TOTAL	**160**	**180**	**175**	**175**	**120**	**150**	**245**	**175**	**130**	**160**	**220**	**170**	**130**	**180**

NOTE : Data exclude crushed or ground cacao when reported separately. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cacao. The countries shown accounted for about 93% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Re-exports. — [2]Excluding transshipments from Venezuela. — [3]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [4]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les données ne comprennent pas le cacao pilé ou en poudre lorsqu'il en est fait rapport séparément. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux sont des estimations du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93% des exportations mondiales et 90% des importations mondiales.

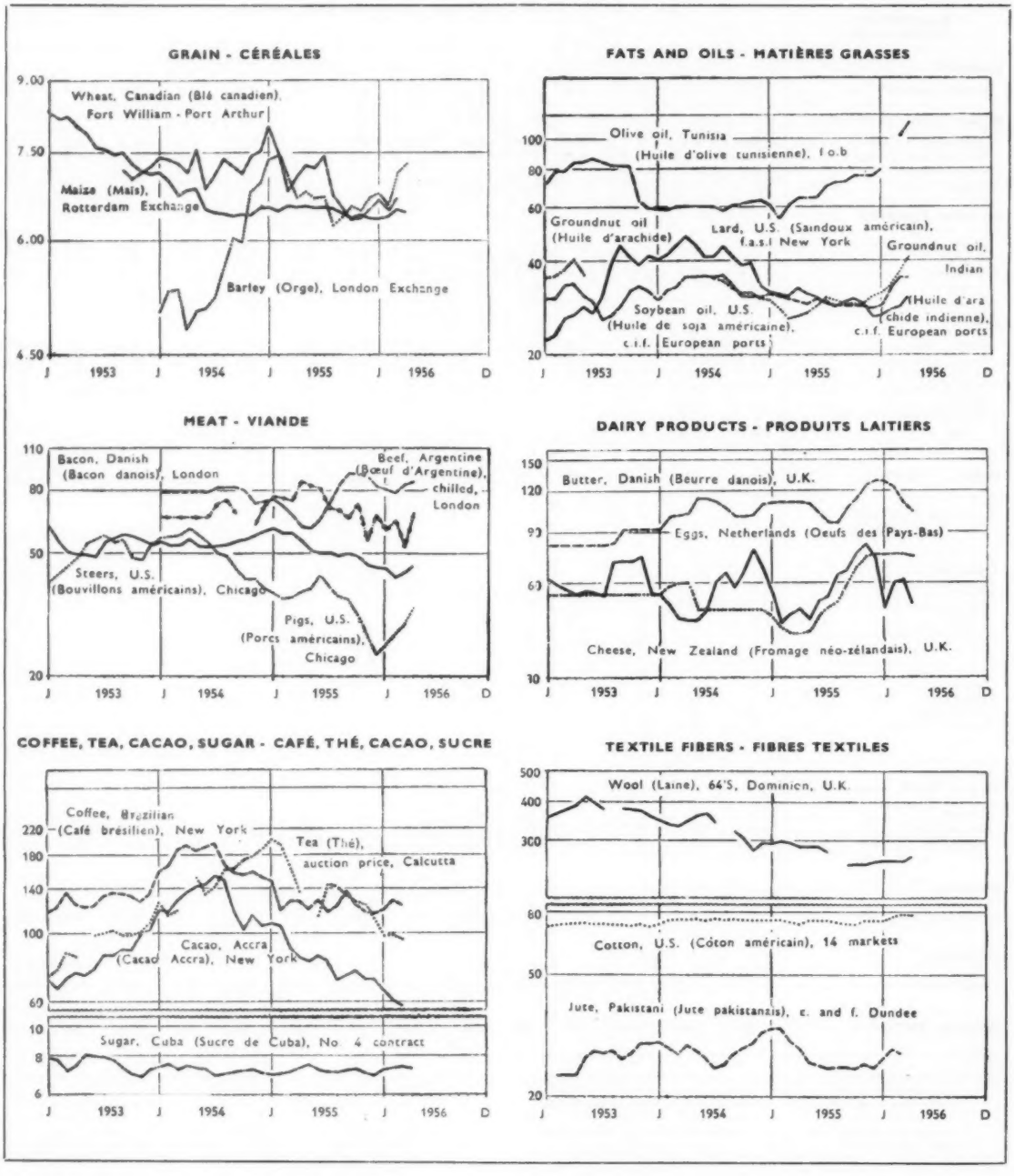
[1]Réexportations. — [2]Non compris les transbordements de cacao en provenance du Venezuela. — [3]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [4]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

PRICES - PRIX - PRECIOS

Table 18A. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 18A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

1953-56

U.S. cents per kilogram - Cents E.-U. par kilogram



NOTE : Please refer to price series in Table 18B for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies. The tea price, as charted above, includes the export tax. The prices for beef and bacon were fixed through June 1954, and those for butter and cheese through April 1954.

NOTE : Prière de se reporter au Tableau 18B pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales. Le prix du thé, tel qu'indiqué ci-dessus, comprend les droits à l'exportation. Les prix du bœuf et du bacon étaient fixés jusqu'à fin juin 1954, ceux du beurre et du fromage jusqu'à fin avril 1954.

Table 18B. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 18B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1955 April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	1956 Jan.	Feb.	March	April
WHEAT														
U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	2.10	2.12	1.99	2 00	1 94	1 99	2.03	2.04	2.08	2.10	2 18	2.23	2 36
Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, export price, Class II	Can.$/ 60 lb.	1.76	1.76	1 76	1.76	1.76	1 75	1 72	1 73	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.76	1.75
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange[1]	Sh.d./ 100 lb.	22/6	23/4	24/5	24/1	22/7	22/11	23/7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£.s.d./ long ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27/2/0	26/11/9	26/19/2	27/17/5
RYE														
U.S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1.25	1.23	1.14	1 04	1 05	1 11	1 06	1.03	1.16	1.16	1.22	1.22	1 24
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 56 lb.	0.99	1.02	1 00	0 99	0 87	0 95	0 97	0 95	1.03	1.10	1.16	1.24	1 31
BARLEY														
U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 48 lb.	1 34	1.29	1 29	1 18	1 17	1 13	1 16	1 13	1.12	1.10	1 06	1.12	1 19
Canada: No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 48 lb.	1.07	1.07	1 05	1 04	1 03	1 02	1 04	1 02	1 01	1 00	1 02	1 10	1 14
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange	£.s.d./ long ton	24/8/3	24/12/3	24/5/9	24/6/10	22/14/4	23/3/0	23/16/0	23/3/8	24/3/8	24/11/11	23/14/7	25/18/3	26/12/9
OATS														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 34 lb.	0 92	0 93	0 90	0 81	0 80	0 79	0 80	0 80	0 82	0 82	0 85	0 88	0 88
MAIZE														
U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1 46	1 48	1 47	1 47	1 30	1 31	1 19	1 17	1 25	1 24	1 26	1 32	1 45
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange	Guilders/ 100 kg.	26 78	27 78	27 35	28 12	25 37	24 56	23 98	24 03	24 53	25 10	24 54	25 62	...
SORGHUM														
U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	2 42	2 68	2 72	2 35	2 23	2 17	2 03	2 01	2 14	2 10	2 11	2 15	2 32
RICE														
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	10 70	11 25	11 25	10 75	9 05	8 90	8 90	9 25	9 20	9 10	8 90	8 80	8 70
SUGAR														
U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S. ¢/lb.	5 32	5 45	5 53	5 52	5 53	5 50	5 56	5 47	5 33	5 38	5 38	5 45	5 52
Cuba: f.o.b., export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S. ¢/lb.	3 31	3 38	3 26	3 22	3 22	3 27	3 28	3 19	3 16	3 26	3 28	3 33	3 31
ORANGES														
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U S $/ 77-lb. box	7 65	7 73	8 88	—	—	—	—	—	8 30	5 08	5 17	6 53	4 76
California Valencia, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 77-lb. box	—	6 24	6 14	5 80	5 22	6 31	5 63	6 49	7 22	—	—	—	
Florida, rail shipment, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 90-lb. box	4 40	4 58	5 01	5 42	5 59	5 04	4 07	4 06	4 59	4 60	5 09	4 83	4 86
LEMONS														
Germany : Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	27 92	29 24	26 31	25 08	26 08	24 79	27 64	24 50	25 18	27 96	28 26	29 60	...
BANANAS														
French Cameroons, f.o.r. French ports	Francs/kg.	79	100	76	65	63	69	63	63	51	82	71	67	95
French Guinea, f.o.r. French ports	Francs/kg.	95	96	80	63	62	80	90	71	55	118	79	83	112
Guadeloupe, f.o.r. French ports	Francs/kg.	96	102	70	68	64	87	90	67	53	123	98	81	109
SOYBEANS														
U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	41/7/6	41/6/3	40/9/6	39/17/6	37/1/10	37/12/6	38/6/11	37/9/5	38/4/4	39/2/6	39/18/0	41/15/8	44/19/4
Chinese/Manchurian – Yellow, 2 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	41/5/0	40/0/0	—	36/0/0	—	—	—	—	—	[2]37/13/2	38/1/8	40 15 0	
GROUNDNUTS														
Sudanese, unshelled, 3 %, f.a.q., c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	50/0/0	49/10/0	55/12/0	56/16/8	60/0/0	51 0/0	51 0/0	46/16/0	46/17/6	47/17/6	52/0/0		

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 18B. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 18B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1955 April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1956 Jan.	Feb.	March	April
LINSEED														
Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2 ½%, c.& f. European ports..	£.s.d./ long ton	54/19/5	56/1/2	60/11/0	59/19/2	53/3/0	52/3/2	54/6/3	56/17/0	60/5/0	65/11/3	69/7/0	71/2/6	69/9/4
COPRA														
Straits FM, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	67/12/6	65/6/3	67/0/0	67/13/9	64/4/0	65/15/0	66/7/6	65/15/0	66/12/6	65/11/4	65/2/6	65/6/7	69/0/0
Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports.	U.S.$/ long ton	183 62	177.62	182.40	184 75	172.40	179 00	185 12	175 00	175.25	174.25	175.70	179 00	188.62
PALM KERNELS														
Belgian Congo, c.i.f. European ports.....	Belg.frs./ metric ton	6 988	6 788	6 960	7 080	6 800	6 962	7 112	6 950	7 038	7 025	6 900	7 033	7 400
OLIVE OIL														
Tunisian, edible, 1%. f.o.b.	£.s.d./ metric ton	230/0/0	230/0/0	230/0/0	252/10/0	260/0/0	260/0/0	280/0/0	280/0/0	280/0/0	292/0/0	—	396/5/0	401/5/0
SOYBEAN OIL														
U.S., crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	U.S.$/ metric ton	295.00	290.00	305.00	297.00	285.00	285.00	284.00	285.00	281.00	289.00	323.50	365.00	374.00
GROUNDNUT OIL														
Indian, crude, 3-5%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./ long ton	95/12/6	98/5/0	104/6/0	111/10/0	109/2/0	106/3/4	104/17/6	104/18/0	111/5/0	115/2/6	122/0/0	134/15/0	145/10/0
COTTONSEED OIL														
U.S., bleached prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.$/ metric ton	264	271	287	295	286	292	301	300	304	320	338	379	390
LINSEED OIL														
Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London.....	£.s.d./ long ton	85/0/0	87/7/6	93/2/0	94/17/6	88/12/0	86/7/6	90/10/0	96/16/0	101/5/0	112/7/6	118/15/0	—	132/15/0
CASTOR OIL														
Bombay firsts, B.S.S., drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	87/10/0	89/0/0	92/4/0	102/5/0	96/6/0	94/5/0	103/0/0	108/4/0	112/10/0	115/10/0	117/0/0	122/4/0	134/0/0
COCONUT OIL														
Straits, 3 ½ %, drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam.....	£.s.d./ long ton	96/10/0	94/0/0	94/19/10	94/12/6	92/12/0	93/7/6	93/15/0	92/18/0	94/0/0	92/17/6	93/0/0	97/0/0	100/10/0
PALM OIL														
Belgian Congo, 6 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.fr./ long ton	11 300	11 288	11 310	[4]11 362	[4]11 400	[4]11 400	[4]11 400	[4,5]11 400	[4,5]11 475	[4,5]11 600	[4,5]11 700	[4,5]11 875	[4,5]12 588
GROUNDNUT CAKE														
Nigerian, 56 % protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom..	£.s.d./ long ton	38/6/8	40/15/0	41/13/4	41/12/6	41/12/0	40/10/0	41/0/0	41/0/0	39/10/0	40/15/0	39/0/0	38/10/0	[3]39/9/0
COTTONSEED MEAL														
U.S., 41 % protein, bagged, wholesale price, Memphis	U.S.$/ short ton	60 60	60 40	58 90	60 75	59.90	56.75	55.10	53 50	56.25	56.00	52.60	50.40	51.25
COFFEE														
U.S.: Brazilian Santos No.4, ex dock New York...	U.S.c./lb.	58 0	54 5	58 5	53 5	55 0	61.0	56 8	56.0	53.0	53.5	57.5	56.0	56.5
CACAO														
U.S. : Accra, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	37 5	36.5	38.1	37.0	31.8	32.2	34 0	32.4	32.4	29.3	27.5	26.5	26.2
U.K. : Good fermented, Gold Coast, nearest delivery date, London.	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	294/4	284/2	290/2	281/5	254/6	254/10	259/8	251/11	248/10	224/0	207/9	189/11	186/7
TEA														
India: Calcutta, for export, leaf, auction price [6]...	Sh.d./lb.	3/6 7	—	3/2 8	4/2 6	3/11.4	3/7.9	3/3 6	3/2.3	2/9.0	2/6.7	2/7	2/6 2	...
Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price [6]	Sh.d./lb.	2/5 0	1/11.8	2/7.9	3/3.1	4/0.5	3/9.7	3/5.7	3/7.4	3/6.6	3/6.3	3/11.5	4/0.9	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 18B. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 18B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1955 April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1956 Jan.	Feb.	March	April
TOBACCO														
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price														
Average, types 11-14	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	—	50.6	51 5	55 0	52 5	[1]45.0	—	—	—	—
type 11		—	—	—	—	—	51.0	54 2	54 5	45.0	—	—	—	—
type 14		—	—	—	—	42 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India : Flue-cured. Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur	Rs.As.Ps./ lb.	3/2 0	3/4/0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/1/0	3/1/0	[2]3/0/0
STEERS														
U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	24 62	23 09	22 63	22 72	22 43	22 69	22 01	20 83	20.35	20.02	18.88	19.41	20.56
Denmark: Steers, first class, for export	øre/kg.	258	264	281	279	268	230	250	251	258	261	263	267	[2]275
BEEF														
U.K. : Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	33 20	32 29	31 65	27 46	27 03	25 38	28 09	21 53	25.76	22 81	24.38	20 46	26.26
Argentine, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	21 20	19 12	23 14	23 35	25 38	24 50	22.56	17.90	18.50	16.82	15.81	14 32	15.27
Australian, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	15 40	16 26	[2]20 27	21 67	22 58	21 79	21 15	16 96	17.25	16.63	15.05	13.37	13.52
LAMB														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London[3]														
Old season	Pence/lb.	19 16	19 68	20 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 21	19.97	19 18	—
New season	Pence/lb.	23 85	24 26	23.78	24 38	25 43	26 44	27.22	24 95	23.76	26.41	25.44	24 58	23.79
PIGS														
U.S. : Barrows and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	16.90	17 24	19 51	17 83	16 31	16 18	14 44	12 23	10.75	11.47	12.28	12 98	15.13
BACON														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, imported by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	223/4	220/0	236/1	267/0	304/5	328/0	328/0	324/5	300/8	291/0	287/6	302/0	304/0
BUTTER														
U.K. : Danish, imported by Ministry of Food, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	400/0	395/0	368/0	345/0	342/6	384/0	[3]414/0	454/0	467/2	455/0	439/9	405/0	382/3
U.K. : New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	342/0	342/0	342/0	329/3	325/0	349/0	381/0	399/6	403/2	402/3	376/6	342/9	319/9
CHEESE														
U.K. : New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	150/6	152/6	170/7	182/8	188/9	217/0	245/6	266/0	270/10	272/0	272/0	272/0	267/0
EGGS														
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society	Kr./kg.	3 26	3 10	3.42	3 52	4 17	4.41	4.72	5 08	4.71	3.46	3.20	3.75	3.61
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auctions	Guilders/ 100 kg.	189	175	200	207	238	250	281	304	276	193	232	238	194
TALLOW														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.c./lb.	7 94	7 59	7 81	8 25	8 34	8 50	8.81	8 84	8.79	8.60	8.00	7 94	8.12
LARD														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York	U.S.c./lb.	14 78	14 12	13 84	13 28	12 84	13 38	13.59	13.19	11.94	12.12	12.50	12.8[illegible]	13.94
HIDES														
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb.	Sh.d./lb.	2/5 1/4	2/5	2/3 3/4	2/3 1/4	2/3 1/4	2/3 1/4	2/4 1/4	2/5 3/4	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	...
U.S. : Green salted packers' steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago	U.S.c./lb.	11 8	10 8	12 0	13.5	13 8	14 8	14.8	13 3	13.3	10.3	11.0	[2]10.5	12.5
COTTON														
U.S. : Middling 15/16", average of 14 principal markets	U.S.c./lb.	33 38	33 73	33 84	33 68	33 58	33 04	32.93	33.64	33.70	34.09	35.19	35 48	35 50
U.K.: Egyptian Karnak, fully good, c.i.f. Liverpool	Pence/lb.	46 06	45 20	44.81	49 21	50.25	49 20	47 36	48.08	48.06	50.49	53.25	54 [illegible]0	...
JUTE														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/long ton	103 8	94.0	90 0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	91 0	90.0	94.8	104.8	101.0	.

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 18B. - Price series of international significance (concluded) **Tableau 18B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1955 April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1956 Jan.	Feb.	March	April
SISAL														
U.K. : British East African, No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	80 8	80 0	80 5	84 5	85 0	84.9	80.10	76.5	82.7	88.9	85.5	80.0	...
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	112	112	112	107	—	96	97	97	99	100	100	99	103
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./lb.	89.71	91.02	105.26	127.35	143.20	147.39	124.79	121.28	129.20	114.98	102.64	97 01	...
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2 ½" × 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Härnösand district	Kronor/standard	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 225	1 230	1 205	1 160	1 210	1 225	1 225	1 220	1 210
U.K. : Average wholesale value, c.i.f., of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./standard	80/3/8	80/8/5	83/8/11	82/18/5	82/8/3	83/0/2	86/3/9	87/4/1	85/7/11	85/15/9	84 0 6	83/18/8	85/13/5
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2" × 4" × 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/thousand board feet	85.62	87.12	87 54	88 07	89.17	89.32	89.18	87.96	88.10	89.18	89.18	..	...
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	166 50	168 24	170 15	170 54	170 35	169.54	168 20	167.50	164 50	161.89	160.12	159.77	159.77
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/short ton	123.32	123 09	122 97	123 05	123.20	123.40	129.27	129 92	129.88	129.76	129.84	..	129.63
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	26 400	26 600	26 100	26 100	27 000	27 100	27 200	27 000	26 300	27 100	27 500	283 00	...
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	943 9	938 8	942.3	941 2	911 5	939 5	940 5	931.8	937.5	934.5	947.5	948.4	935.4
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/short ton	110 15	109 95	109 84	109 91	110 05	110 22	110 95	115.44	115.49	115.38	115.46	114.55	114.48
U.K. : Average import value	£.s.d./112 lb.	2/12/11	2/12/5	2/13/1	2/12/11	2/13/1	2/13/3	2/13/1	2/12/7	2/13/0	2/12/5	2/13/5	2/15/2	2/15/3
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	30 000	29 400	30 200	30 500	29 900	30 200	30 600	30 000	30 600	30 600	30 600	31 600	...
FRESH AND FROZEN FISH														
U.K. : England and Wales : Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	51	44	35	39	45	46	53	44	49	53	37	52	...
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	32	26	25	27	21	18	24	30	36	29	26	22	...
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	54	54	53	56	53	67	69	60	68	62	51	55	...
U.S. : Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cello-wrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S.¢/lb.	23.6	22.0	22.3	23.0	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.5
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/100 kg.	21 500	22 000	22 000	22 000	22 000	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500
CANNED FISH														
U.S. : Sardines, Maine, in oil, 100 ½-drawn cans per case, brokers quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$/case	7.14	6.70	6.70	6.70	7.47	7.77	8.20	8.40	8.64	8.55	8.45	8.45	8.45
Tuna, light meat solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case	12.70	12 50	12.50	12.80	12.80	12.80	12 80	12.60	11.80	11.80	11.80	[3]11.8.	[3]11.80
FISH MEAL														
U.S. : Menhaden, 60 % protein, 100 lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/short ton	146.94	141.56	134.80	131.12	131.56	137.87	150.00	153.00	153.00	150.10	142.50	138.37	134.38

[1]From 3 January 1956, new series not comparable with the previous one owing to changes in basis and grades. — [2]Green. — [3]Provisional — [4]5% from 27 July 1955. — [5]Since November 1955, metric ton. — [6]Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in sh/d : India - from 10 January 1955, 1/0 ; from 4 April, 0/9.7 ; from 6 June, 0/5.2 ; from 1 August, 0/7.5 ; from 1 October, 0/9.7 ; from 1 January 1956, 0/7.5 ; Ceylon - from 24 January 1955, 1/11.9 ; from 21 April, 1/6.5 ; from 6 June, 0/9.5 ; from 9 September, 1/0.2. — [7]Type 11 only. — [8]New season's. — [9]Since October, private imports only.

[1]Depuis le 3 janvier 1956, la nouvelle série n'est pas comparable avec l'ancienne, les spécifications ayant été modifiées. — [2]Fèves vertes. — [3]Chiffres provisoires. — [4]5% depuis le 27 juillet 1955. — [5]Depuis novembre 1955, tonne métrique. — [6]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits. Taxe à l'exportation, en shillings et pence : Inde - après le 10 janvier 1955, 1/0 ; après le 4 avril, 0/9,7 ; après le 6 juin, 0/5,2 ; après le 1er août, 0/7,5 ; après le 1er octobre, 0/9,7 ; après le 1er janvier 1956, 0/7,5 ; Ceylan - après le 24 janvier 1955, 1/11,9 ; après le 21 avril, 1/6,5 ; après le 6 juin, 0/9,5 ; après le 9 septembre, 1/0,2. — [7]Type 11 seulement. — [8]De la nouvelle campagne. — [9]Depuis octobre, importations privées seulement.

Table 19. - Coffee, cacao, tea, and tobacco : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 19. - Café, cacao, thé et tabac : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Coffee					Cacao			Tea					Tobacco
	Belgium	Brazil	Indonesia	United States I	United States II	Brazil	United Kingdom	United States	Ceylon I	Ceylon II	India	United Kingdom		United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Francs/100 kg.	Cruzeiros/10 kg.	Rupiah/100 kg.	Cents/lb.		Cruzeiros/15 kg.	Sh.d./112 lb.	Cents/lb.	Rupees/lb.		Rupees/lb.	Sh.d./lb.		Cents/lb.
1934-38	[1]646	[2]19.28	22	11.9	9.7	[1]9.89	28/4	6.2	0.77	0.63	[2]0.62	1/1.8		[4]20.7
1947	—	92.21	...	28.9	26.4	142.21	—	35.0	1.76	1.54	1.59	—		43.5
1948	—	91.24	215	31.8	26.8	145.56	—	39.8	1.74	1.50	1.65	—		48.2
1949	—	111.27	275	37.4	31.8	67.19	—	21.5	2.11	1.88	1.94	—		45.9
1950	5 840	184.90	508	53.5	50.9	136.13	—	32.2	2.39	2.01	2.06	—		51.7
1951	6 288	194.01	529	58.9	54.3	159.61	285/6	35.6	2.12	1.95	1.83	[3]7.9		51.1
1952	6 196	197.35	693	57.6	54.1	163.00	291/7	35.4	2.06	1.53	1.40	3/0.4		49.9
1953	6 544	228.63	743	60.3	58.5	170.90	274/8	37.1	2.06	1.80	1.99	3/7.8		52.3
1954	8 013	422.30	1 026	80.1	78.3	407.09	439/7	57.7	2.65	2.53	3.10	5/3.3		[4]51.4
1955	...	411.25	730	64.6	57.0	335.50	290/9	37.4	[2]2.32	[2]2.37	[2]2.61	[4]4/11/4		...
1955 I	6 800	429.75	963	70.9	67.0	410.45	386/0	48.8	3.46	3.24	3.74	7/0.3		42.4
II	5 800	427.75	879	60.5	54.5	400.95	371/7	47.6	3.06	3.19	3.52	6/5.0		36.8
III	5 700	420.50	784	59.3	58.3	341.40	311/2	40.0	2.09	2.13	2.85	5/5.2		—
IV	5 700	423.75	775	61.5	58.0	316.70	294/4	37.5	1.61	1.75	[2]2.37	[4]4/8.4		—
V	5 700	409.50	745	59.0	54.5	294.20	284/2	36.5	1.32	1.60	—	4/0.8		46.0
VI	5 700	396.75	736	62.4	58.5	307.55	290/2	38.1	1.77	2.03	2.16	3/8.4		39.5
VII	5 500	397.25	730	61.6	53.5	337.46	281/5	37.0	2.17	2.44	2.81	3/11.7		38.0
VIII	5 800	426.25	717	64.3	55.0	330.94	254/6	31.8	2.69	2.51	2.63	4/4.2		50.6
IX	6 200	419.25	623	72.0	61.0	339.27	254/10	32.2	2.54	2.59	2.44	4/11.9		51.5
X	6 800	414.75	652	71.0	56.8	325.63	259/8	34.0	2.32	2.47	2.20	5/2.0		55.0
XI	6 500	391.25	600	68.2	54.0	311.13	251/11	32.4	2.41	2.27	2.13	4/11.3		52.5
XII	...	377.50	557	64.3	53.0	310.25	248/10	32.4	2.37	2.24	1.83	4/8.0		57.2
1956 I	...	375.25	...	66.0	53.5	285.29	224/0	29.3	2.35	2.00	1.71	4/4.8		51.3
II	...	405.00	...	73.0	57.5	264.83	207/9	27.5	2.64	1.88	1.72	4/0.4		35.4
III	...	400.00	...	70.8	56.0	...	189/11	26.5	2.72	1.99	1.68	4/5.3		—
IV	...	404.00	...	...	56.5	...	186/7	26.2	...	...	...	...		—
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.													
1934-38	[1]21.8	[2]15.1	13.9	26.3	21.4	[7]7.5	13.8	13.6	63.0	53.1	[2]50.3	62.6		[4]45.6
1947	—	49.8	...	63.7	58.2	51.3	—	77.2	117.3	102.6	105.8	—		95.9
1948	—	49.3	81.1	70.1	59.1	52.5	—	87.8	115.9	99.9	109.7	—		103.6
1949	—	60.1	95.4	82.5	70.1	24.2	—	47.4	125.5	111.8	118.2	—		101.2
1950	116.6	99.9	133.7	118.0	112.2	49.1	—	71.0	110.6	93.1	95.4	—		114.0
1951	125.8	104.9	139.2	129.9	119.7	57.5	78.7	78.5	98.2	90.3	84.7	[5]113.0		112.7
1952	123.8	106.7	72.1	127.0	119.3	58.7	80.4	78.0	95.4	70.8	64.8	93.6		110.0
1953	130.9	—	65.2	132.9	129.0	—	75.7	81.8	95.4	83.3	92.1	112.7		115.3
1954	160.3	—	90.0	176.6	172.6	—	121.1	127.2	122.7	117.1	143.6	162.8		[6]113.3
1955	...	—	64.0	142.4	125.7	—	80.1	82.4	[6]107.3	[6]109.8	[6]120.7	[6]152.8		...
1955 I	136.0	—	84.5	156.2	147.7	—	106.4	107.6	160.2	150.0	173.2	216.8		93.5
II	116.0	—	77.1	133.4	120.2	—	102.4	104.9	141.7	147.7	163.0	198.0		81.1
III	114.0	—	68.8	130.7	128.5	—	85.8	88.2	96.8	98.6	132.0	167.7		—
IV	114.0	—	69.0	135.5	127.9	—	81.1	82.7	74.5	81.0	[7]109.7	[7]145.1		—
V	114.0	—	65.4	130.1	120.2	—	78.3	80.5	61.1	74.1	—	125.5		101.4
VI	114.0	—	64.6	137.7	129.0	—	80.0	84.0	81.9	94.0	100.0	114.2		87.1
VII	110.0	—	64.0	135.7	117.9	—	77.6	81.6	100.5	113.0	130.1	122.7		83.8
VIII	116.0	—	62.9	141.7	121.2	—	70.1	70.1	124.5	116.2	121.8	134.3		111.6
IX	124.0	—	54.6	158.8	136.5	—	70.2	71.0	117.6	119.9	113.0	154.1		113.5
X	136.0	—	57.2	156.5	125.2	—	71.6	75.0	107.4	114.4	101.9	159.4		121.2
XI	130.0	—	52.6	150.4	119.0	—	69.4	71.4	111.6	105.1	98.6	152.5		115.7
XII	...	—	48.9	141.8	116.8	—	68.6	71.4	109.7	103.7	84.7	144.0		126.1
1956 I	...	—	...	145.5	117.9	—	61.7	64.6	108.8	92.6	79.2	138.5		113.1
II	...	—	...	161.0	126.8	—	57.2	60.6	122.2	87.0	79.6	124.5		78.0
III	...	—	...	156.0	123.5	...	52.3	58.4	125.9	92.1	77.8	137.3		—
IV	...	—	...	...	124.6	...	51.4	26.2	...	...	...	...		—

[1]1938, average of less than 12 months. — [2]1935-38. — [3]From this year forward, crop produced in year indicated and sold through March of following year. — [4]Crop year (July-June) from this year forward. — [5]From 16 April, when auctions were resumed. — [6]Provisional. — [7]Price for only one week in month.

Coffee

Belgium : Arabica I, Belgian Congo, c.i.f. Antwerp. — **Brazil** : Santos No. 4, wholesale price, Santos. — **Indonesia** : Robusta, wholesale price, Jakarta. — **United States** : I - Green Colombian Manizales, ex dock, New York. II - Green, Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock, New York.

Cacao

Brazil : Superior grade, wholesale price, Bahia. — **United Kingdom** : Good fermented, Gold Coast, price for nearest delivery date, London, Terminal Market. — **United States** : Accra beans, bulk, f.o.b. New York.

Tea

Ceylon : I - Tea for export, high grown, auction price, Colombo. II - Tea for export, low grown, auction price, Colombo. — **India** : Tea for export, auction price, Calcutta. — **United Kingdom** : Auction price, London.

Tobacco

United States : Average price received by farmers.

[1]1938, moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [2]1935-38. — [3]A partir de cette année, récolte de l'année indiquée vendue jusqu'à fin mars de l'année suivante. — [4]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole juillet-juin. — [5]A partir du 16 avril, lorsque les enchères ont été reprises. — [6]Provisoire. — [7]Prix au cours d'une semaine seulement.

Café

Belgique : Arabica I, du Congo belge, c.a.f. Anvers. — **Brésil** : Santos N° 4, prix de gros, Santos. — **Indonésie** : Robusta, prix de gros, Djakarta. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Manizales colombien vert, à quai, New York. II - Brésilien vert, Santos N° 4, à quai, New York.

Cacao

Brésil : Qualité supérieure, prix de gros, Bahia. — **Royaume-Uni** : « Good fermented », Côte-de-l'Or, prix à terme le plus proche, Terminal Market, Londres. — **Etats-Unis** : Fèves d'Accra, en vrac, f.o.b. New York.

Thé

Ceylan : I - Thé des altitudes pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. II - Thé des plaines, pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. — **Inde** : Thé pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Calcutta. — **Royaume-Uni** : Prix aux enchères, Londres.

Tabac

Etats-Unis : Prix moyen à la production.

Table 20. - Fluid milk : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Lait liquide : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Canada I	Canada II	Denmark	Germany, Western	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales								
	Dollars /100 lb.		Kroner / 100 kg.	Marks / 100 kg.	Lire /hl.	Guilders / 100 Kg.	Kronor / 100 kg.	Sh.d. / gallon	Dollars/ 100 lb.
1934-38	0.99	—	11.85	[1]13.74	53	[1]6.25	—	1/0.5	1.78
1947	2.37	3.36	30.33	17.70	5 821	18.30	25.70	2/4.8	4.27
1948	2.93	3.82	38.29	26.50	[2]5 163	17.50	28.10	2/6.4	4.88
1949	2.66	3.85	37.33	24.50	5 250	18.00	28.50	2/8.3	3.95
1950	2.63	3.91	34.63	23.50	4 149	17.50	29.10	2/9.9	3.89
1951	2.97	4.08	34.42	25.60	4 221	20.00	31.40	3/0.1	4.58
1952	2.94	4.37	38.11	26.60	4 769	20.00	34.40	3/2.1	4.85
1953	2.90	4.39	38.20	25.80	4 628	21.40	34.70	3/2.8	4.31
1954	2.87	4.36	38.05	27.60	4 136	22.00	34.50	3/2.4	3.96
1955	[1]2.96	[1]4.32	40.47	...	3 957	...	35.80	[1]3/3.1	...
1955 I	3.33	4.34	41.04	29.30	4 022	25.33	35.10	4/0.3	4.19
II	3.36	4.34	41.04	29.10	4 019	23.09	35.10	3/9.8	4.09
III	3.25	4.35	41.04	29.00	4 070	21.86	35.10	3/4.8	3.93
IV	2.97	4.32	41.04	28.00	4.096	19.74	35.40	2/11.7	3.75
V	2.71	4.30	40.00	27.10	3 862	18.85	34.90	2/2.9	3.62
VI	2.58	4.29	37.79	26.30	3.873	18.91	33.99	2/3.1	3.61
VII	2.66	4.27	36.79	26.50	3.798	18.65	33.70	2/7.3	3.80
VIII	2.71	4.27	37.85	27.30	3 762	20.24	34.20	3/1.1	3.98
IX	2.73	4.31	39.51	28.80	3 901	23.38	36.30	3/6.5	4.17
X	2.90	4.35	41.94	30.10	3 926	26.59	37.43	[1]3/7.0	4.35
XI	3.10	4.35	43.38	31.00	3 933	26.17	40.31	[1]3/10.6	4.43
XII	3.26	4.34	44.21	31.70	4 190	25.31	41.70	[1]4/1.0	4.36
1956 I	3.32	4.33	43.37	31.10	4 079	24.38	...	[1]4/0.8	4.24
II	3.34	4.32	43.21	31.60	3 996	...	42.03	[1]3/10.3	4.14
III	...	...	42.69	...	3 906	...	...	[1]3/0.3	[1]3.96
IV	...	...	38.19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. dollars /hl. - Prix en dollars des E.U. /hl.								
1934-38	2.12	—	2.52	[1]5.35	3.52	[1]3.76	—	5.72	3.81
1947	5.07	7.19	6.13	—	—	6.69	6.93	10.64	9.13
1948	6.27	8.16	7.73	7.71	[2]8.98	6.40	7.58	11.23	10.43
1949	5.53	8.01	6.72	6.65	8.91	5.87	6.85	10.98	8.45
1950	5.17	7.69	4.86	5.43	6.64	4.47	5.45	8.70	8.32
1951	6.04	8.30	4.83	5.91	6.75	5.10	5.89	9.26	9.79
1952	6.43	9.56	5.35	6.14	7.63	5.10	6.45	9.78	10.37
1953	6.30	9.55	5.36	5.96	7.40	5.46	6.50	9.95	9.21
1954	6.30	9.58	5.34	6.37	6.64	5.61	6.47	9.87	8.47
1955	[1]6.41	[1]9.35	5.68	...	6.33	...	6.71	[1]10.03	...
1955 I	7.33	9.55	5.76	6.77	6.60	6.46	6.58	12.40	8.96
II	7.27	9.39	5.76	6.72	6.43	5.89	6.48	11.75	8.40
III	7.07	9.46	5.76	6.70	6.51	5.58	6.58	10.47	8.75
IV	6.42	9.34	5.76	6.47	6.55	5.04	6.64	9.16	8.01
V	5.89	9.34	5.62	6.26	6.18	4.81	6.54	6.90	7.74
VI	5.60	9.30	5.31	6.07	6.20	4.83	6.37	6.96	7.72
VII	5.78	9.28	5.17	6.12	6.08	4.76	6.32	8.03	8.13
VIII	5.88	9.27	5.32	6.30	6.02	5.17	6.41	9.52	8.51
IX	5.90	9.31	5.55	6.65	6.24	5.97	6.80	10.91	8.92
X	6.21	9.32	5.89	6.95	6.28	6.79	7.02	[1]11.04	9.30
XI	6.63	9.30	6.09	7.16	6.29	6.68	7.56	[1]12.00	9.47
XII	6.98	9.29	6.21	7.32	6.70	6.46	7.82	[1]12.58	9.32
1956 I	7.11	9.27	6.09	7.18	6.53	6.22	...	[1]12.52	9.07
II	7.15	9.25	6.07	7.30	6.39	...	7.88	[1]11.88	8.85
III	...	...	5.99	...	6.25	...	...	[1]9.25	[1]8.47
IV	...	...	5.36	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]From this year forward, season average : Western Germany, July-June ; Netherlands, November-October. — [2]In large cities, prices to producers for milk for fluid consumption are fixed by legislation. In the Rome market, the producer price has been 5,500 lire ($8.80) per hectoliter since 1948. In the Milan market, the price was 6,000 lire ($9.60) per hectoliter from 1953 through November 1955, and has been 5,200 lire ($8.32) since December 1955. — [3]Provisional.

Canada : **I** - Combined sales of milk, cream, and farm butter, all in terms of milk, average price to producers. **II** - Milk sold for fluid use, average price to producers. — **Denmark** : Whole milk, 3.65 percent butterfat content, for all types of utilization, average price to producers. — **Germany, Western** : Whole milk, average price to producers. — **Italy** : Cow's milk for industrial use, price to producers, Milan. **Netherlands** : Whole milk, average price paid to producers, excluding final settlement payments by dairies. — **Sweden** : Milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content, average price to producers ; includes extra payments for milk from tuberculin-tested herds, but excludes dividends. — **United Kingdom** : Whole milk, average pool price paid to producers in England and Wales, including quality premiums and level delivery bonuses. — **United States** : Whole milk, delivered to plants and dealers, average price to producers.

[1]A partir de cette année, moyenne de la campagne laitière : Allemagne occidentale, juillet-juin ; Pays-Bas, novembre-octobre. — [2]Dans les villes importantes, les prix à la production du lait pour consommation à l'état liquide sont fixés par la loi. Sur le marché de Rome, le prix à la production est de 5 500 lire ($8,80) par hectolitre depuis 1948. Sur le marché de Milan, le prix était de 6 000 lire ($9,60) par hectolitre jusqu'en novembre 1955; depuis décembre 1955, il est de 5 200 lire ($ 8.32). — [3]Chiffre provisoire.

Canada : **I** - Ventes totales de lait, crème et beurre de ferme, le tout exprimé en équivalent de lait ; prix moyen à la production. **II** - Lait pour consommation à l'état liquide, prix moyen à la production. — **Danemark** : Lait entier, contenant 3,65 pour cent de matière grasse, pour tous usages, prix moyen à la production. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Lait entier, prix moyen à la production. — **Italie** : Lait de vache pour transformation industrielle, prix à la production, Milan. — **Pays-Bas** : Lait entier, prix moyen à la production, non compris les sommes versées en réglement définitif par les laiteries. — **Suède** : Lait contenant 3,5 pour cent de matière grasse, prix moyen à la production ; y compris les paiements supplémentaires pour le lait provenant de troupeaux tuberculinés, mais non compris les dividendes. — **Royaume-Uni** : Lait entier, prix moyen à la production du « pool » en Angleterre et pays de Galles, y compris les primes de qualité et les primes pour livraisons égalisées pendant toute l'année. — **Etats-Unis** : Lait entier, livré aux laiteries et aux revendeurs, prix moyen à la production.

Table 21. - Butter : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Beurre : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Ireland, Rep. of	Netherlands	Sweden	Union of South Africa	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II	United Kingdom III	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Sh./d. 112 lb.	Francs/ kg.	Cents/ lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Francs/ kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Sh./d. 112 lb.	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Sh./d. lb.	Sh./d. 112 lb.	Sh./d. 112 lb.	Sh./d. 112 lb.	Cents/ lb.
1934-38	[1]123/11.7	19.98	26.2	207	15.52	261.00	116/2	145	240	1/4¼	[2]115/1	127/2	103/5	29.2
1947	245/6.0	74.82	52.6	504	258.00	—	332/8	237	455	2/2[3]/4	128/1	128/1	128/1	70.6
1948	266/6.0	84.53	69.8	650	368.50	440.00	351/0	326	455	2/4	122/7	122/7	122/7	75.2
1949	292/10.4	83.81	62.0	624	490.50	452.00	350/0	396	486	2/4	134/0	134/0	134/0	61.1
1950	324/0.3	78.17	58.0	571	541.50	490.20	350/2	420	495	2/6	172/4	172/4	172/4	61.7
1951	429/1.1	82.75	65.0	559	563.00	547.92	383/5	393	570	2/7¼	229/11	229/11	229/11	69.2
1952	483/0.4	86.02	62.4	618	644.50	570.30	398/10	424	587	2/9	295/11	295/11	295/11	72.2
1953	490/3.4	85.20	61.0	662	640.00	551.38	426/4	392	603	3/0¼	312/9	312/9	312/9	65.9
1954	[2]472/0	82.86	59.9	655	537.50	568.68	430/4	389	605	3/1½	386/0	384/11	384/4	59.7
1955	[2]431/0	83.47	59.7	676	569.00	605.57	430/4	427	616	3/1½	408/0	406/6	364/6	68.8
1955 I	472/0	88.55	62.6	665	573	605.42	430/4	435	605	3/1½	392/0	412/0	370/0	57.4
II	472/0	89.31	62.6	665	564	610.00	430/4	411	605	3/1½	392/0	412/0	356/0	57.4
III	472/0	87.89	62.5	665	630	614.17	430/4	422	605	3/1½	395/0	412/0	354/0	57.4
IV	472/0	81.30	60.0	665	555	599.59	430/4	406	605	3/1½	396/0	412/0	354/0	57.3
V	472/0	74.46	57.9	660	483	580.42	430/4	406	605	3/1½	397/0	408/0	356/0	57.1
VI	472/0	74.21	57.6	635	425	580.00	430/4	406	605	3/1½	397/0	382/0	354/0	57.1
VII	431/0	76.71	57.7	635	423	582.50	430/0	406	605	3/1½	397/0	355/7	343/10	57.1
VIII	431/0	78.00	58.9	635	517	596.25	430/4	409	605	3/1½	400/0	350/3	337/0	57.3
IX	431/0	84.80	59.1	668	650	617.50	430/4	427	605	3/1½	408/4	389/6	354/0	57.1
X	431/0	84.80	58.9	711	660	623.09	430/4	453	605	3/1½	425/3	430/2	393/2	57.7
XI	431/0	86.47	59.2	745	668	627.92	430/4	468	658	3/1½	432/0	464/9	412/0	57.9
XII	431/0	88.20	59.4	765	682	630.00	430/4	476	680	3/1½	431/0	474/0	415/0	57.7
1956 I	431/0	87.30	59.2	765	660	630.00	430/4	459	680	3/1½	431/0	476/6	411/6	57.4
II	431/0	89.30	59.2	765	708	631.25	430/4	420	680	3/1½	—	444/0	384/6	57.4
III	431/0	82.40	59.2	765	590	633.00	...	417	680	3/1½	—	417/0	355/0	57.4
IV	431/0	79.60	58.7	668	620	...	...	...	680	3/1½	...	...	..	...
	Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.													
1934-38	[1]47.8	71.8	57.7	45.5	75.1	104.7	56.5	90.8	61.1	69.5	68.8	59.2	50.3	64.4
1947	77.9	170.7	116.0	105.0	—	—	131.9	89.4	126.6	99.0	50.8	50.8	50.8	155.6
1948	84.6	192.9	153.9	135.5	140.8	132.0	139.2	122.3	126.6	103.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	165.8
1949	65.3	184.7	133.1	119.2	167.3	126.4	127.5	136.6	123.2	94.8	48.3	48.3	48.3	134.6
1950	71.4	156.3	117.7	82.7	154.7	116.7	96.5	110.5	95.6	77.1	47.5	47.5	47.5	136.0
1951	94.8	165.5	136.2	80.9	160.8	130.5	105.7	103.4	110.1	80.4	63.3	63.3	63.3	152.6
1952	106.5	172.0	140.8	89.5	184.1	135.8	109.9	111.6	113.4	84.9	81.5	81.5	81.5	159.2
1953	108.1	170.4	136.7	95.8	182.9	131.3	117.5	103.2	116.6	93.2	86.2	86.2	86.2	145.3
1954	[2]104.1	165.7	135.7	94.9	153.6	135.4	118.6	102.4	116.9	96.5	106.4	106.1	105.9	131.6
1955	[2]95.0	166.9	133.2	97.9	162.6	144.2	118.6	112.4	119.1	96.5	112.4	112.0	100.4	151.7
1955 I	104.1	177.1	142.0	96.3	163.7	144.1	118.6	114.5	116.9	96.5	108.0	113.5	102.0	126.5
II	104.1	178.6	139.7	96.3	161.1	145.2	118.6	108.2	116.9	96.5	108.0	113.5	96.1	126.5
III	104.1	175.8	140.4	96.3	180.0	146.2	118.6	111.0	116.9	96.5	108.8	113.5	97.6	126.5
IV	104.1	162.6	133.8	96.3	158.6	142.8	118.6	106.8	116.9	96.5	109.1	113.5	97.6	126.4
V	104.1	148.9	129.7	95.6	138.0	138.2	118.6	106.8	116.9	96.5	109.4	112.4	97.6	125.9
VI	104.1	148.4	128.8	91.9	121.4	138.1	118.6	106.8	116.9	96.5	109.4	105.3	97.6	125.9
VII	95.0	153.4	129.3	91.9	120.9	138.7	118.6	106.8	116.9	96.5	109.4	98.1	94.8	125.9
VIII	95.0	156.0	131.8	91.9	147.7	142.0	118.6	107.6	116.9	96.5	110.2	96.5	92.9	126.4
IX	95.0	169.6	131.6	96.7	185.7	147.0	118.6	112.4	116.9	96.5	112.5	107.3	97.6	125.9
X	95.0	169.6	130.1	102.9	188.6	148.4	118.6	119.2	116.9	96.5	117.2	118.5	108.3	127.2
XI	95.0	172.9	130.5	107.9	190.8	149.5	118.6	123.2	127.2	96.5	119.1	128.1	113.5	127.6
XII	95.0	176.4	131.0	110.8	194.8	150.0	118.6	125.3	131.4	96.5	118.8	130.6	114.4	127.2
1956 I	95.0	174.6	130.6	110.8	188.6	150.0	118.6	120.8	131.4	96.5	118.8	131.3	113.4	126.5
II	95.0	178.6	130.6	110.8	202.1	150.3	118.6	110.5	131.4	96.5	—	122.4	106.0	126.5
III	95.0	164.8	130.6	110.8	168.6	150.7	...	109.7	131.4	96.5	—	114.9	97.8	126.5
IV	95.0	159.2	129.8	96.7	177.1	—	...	...	131.4	96.5	...	...	...	...

[1]From this year forward, season average (July-June). — [2]Sh./d. per 12 lb. — [3]From July 1954, interim payment.

Australia : Average returns to manufacturers for all types of sales: local, interstate, and overseas, including cold storage charges; from 1947, includes government subsidies. — **Belgium:** Dairy, average price to producers excluding tax, leading markets ; 1947 through April 1948, government fixed price. — **Canada :** First grade creamery prints, wholesale price exclusive of subsidies, Montreal. — **Denmark :** Average price to producers fixed by the Danish Butter Export Commission, including subsidies until May 1948. — **France :** Wholesale price including tax, Halles centrales, Paris. — **Germany, Western :** Best dairy, standard selling price including packaging, free at producer's station, Lower Saxony ; from August 1954, free at purchaser's station. — **Ireland :** Net returns to dairies for wholesale lots. — **Netherlands :** Average price paid by wholesalers ; 1947 through October 1948, government fixed price. — **Sweden :** Official bulk selling price, f.o.b. dairy. — **Union of South Africa :** Dairy, first grade, wholesale price including subsidies fixed by the Dairy Industry Control Board ; from June 1953, sold as " Choice. " — **United Kingdom : I** - Home-produced, first quality : 1934-38, price to producers including subsidy, country markets ; 1947 through 8 May 1954, government fixed maximum price, bulk sales of 112 lb. and above ; 9 May 1954 through February 1955, wholesale selling price, Bristol; from March 1955, London. **II** - Danish, first quality ; 1934-38, average wholesale selling price, Bristol, Liverpool, and London ; 1947 through 8 May 1954, government fixed maximum price, bulk sales of 112 lb. and above ; from 9 May 1954, wholesale selling price, London. **III** - New Zealand, finest, salted ; 1934-38, average wholesale selling price, Bristol, Liverpool, and London ; 1947 through 8 May 1954, government fixed maximum price, bulk sales of 112 lb. and above ; from 9 May 1954, wholesale selling price, London. — **United States:** Grade A, 92 score, wholesale price, Chicago.

[1]A partir de cette année, prix moyen de la campagne commerciale (juillet-juin). — [2]Sh./d. par 12 livres. — [3]Depuis juillet 1954, paiement intérimaire.

Australie : Rentrées moyennes des fabricants pour tous genres de ventes : locales, entre états, à l'étranger, y compris les frais d'entreposage frigorifique ; depuis 1947, comprend les subventions du gouvernement. — **Belgique :** Beurre de beurrerie, prix moyen à la production sur les marchés régulateurs du pays, taxes non comprises ; 1947 à fin avril 1948, prix officiel. — **Canada :** Beurre de beurrerie de première qualité, en pains, prix de gros à Montréal, non compris les primes. — **Danemark :** Prix moyen aux producteurs fixé par la Commission danoise d'exportation de beurre, y compris les subventions jusqu'en mai 1948. — **France :** Prix de gros aux Halles centrales, Paris, taxes comprises. — **Allemagne occidentale :** Beurre de beurrerie surchoix, prix de vente standard, y compris l'emballage, franco gare du producteur, Basse-Saxe ; depuis août 1954, franco gare de l'acheteur. — **Irlande :** Rentrées nettes des beurreries pour la vente en gros. — **Pays-Bas :** Prix moyen payé par les grossistes ; de 1947 à fin octobre 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Suède :** Prix officiel de vente, en vrac, f.o.b. beurrerie. — **Union Sud-Africaine:** Beurre de beurrerie de première qualité, prix de gros, y compris les subventions fixées par l'Office de contrôle de l'industrie laitière ; depuis juin 1953, vendu comme beurre de choix. — **Royaume-Uni : I** - Beurre indigène, première qualité ; 1934-38, prix à la production y compris la subvention, dans les foires ; de 1947 au 8 mai 1954, prix maximum fixé par le gouvernement, ventes en gros d'au moins 112 lb. ; du 9 mai 1954 à fin février 1955, prix de vente en gros, Bristol ; depuis mars 1955, à Londres. **II** - Beurre danois de première qualité ; 1934-38, prix moyen de vente en gros, Bristol, Liverpool et Londres ; de 1947 au 8 mai 1954, prix de vente en gros, Londres. **III** - Beurre de Nouvelle-Zélande, première qualité, salé ; 1934-38, prix moyen de vente en gros, Bristol, Liverpool et Londres ; de 1947 au 8 mai 1954, prix maximum fixé par le gouvernement, ventes en gros d'au moins 112 lb. ; depuis le 9 mai 1954, prix de vente en gros, Londres. — **Etats-Unis :** Qualité A, 92 points, prix de gros, Chicago.

Table 22. - Eggs : Prices in selected countries **Tableau 22. - Œufs : Prix dans certains pays**

Year and month — Années et mois	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Pesos/ dozen	Sh.d./ dozen	Francs/ each	Cents/ dozen	Kroner/ kg.	Francs/ 100	Marks/ 100	Lire/ 1 000	Yen/ 3.75 kg.	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Sh/d./ 120	Cents/ dozen
1934-38	—	[1] 1/3	0 54	32.3	1.09	55.14	9.54	403.98	2 28	52	14/1	—
1947	1.07	2/2	2.69	46 8	2.99	1 440	—	32 820	630 00	224	37/1	51.0
1948	1.19	2/8	3 06	56 0	3 31	1 924	—	30 079	1 212 00	211	40/1	51.6
1949	1.49	2/8	2 34	56 4	3 16	1 440	37.01	28 142	1 123 61	211	42/7	50.0
1950	2.24	3/4	2 06	51 5	2 98	1 340	18.46	27 085	787.36	225	43/3	41.0
1951	2.51	4/5	2 39	66 2	3 42	1 482	19.93	28 948	768.31	221	46/3	52.5
1952	4.00	4/8	2 56	54.2	3 83	1 753	21.36	29 625	[2] 739 31	259	47/3	45.8
1953	3.59	4/10	2 26	64.8	3 74	1 710	19.74	29 583	818 89	235	47/1	51.5
1954	3.36	4/9	2 18	52.1	3.40	1 667	18.13	28 198	788 33	220	42/3	39.4
1955	3.78	4/11	2.14	58 6	3 80	1 659	18.87	28 271	758 89	224	43.8	41.7
1955 I	3.35	4/9	1 86	42 8	3.41	1 680	17 53	26 915	696 67	212	37/4	33.3
II	4.50	4/9	1.48	46.0	2 78	1 217	14.95	21 785	643 33	168	34/11	42.1
III	4.66	5/0	1.57	50.6	2 92	1 300	15.47	22 680	590 00	182	34/10	40.0
IV	5 00	5/0	1.65	50 2	3 26	1 200	16.06	22 535	575.00	189	31/1	36.7
V	5 00	5/0	1 64	48 9	3.10	1 317	15.44	23 780	641 67	175	36/1	30.0
VI	5.00	5/6	2 06	57 8	3.42	1 400	16 80	24 280	640 00	200	40/4	36.7
VII	3 52	5/6	2.22	65 0	3.52	1 450	18.00	25 500	818 33	207	42/3	36.9
VIII	3.54	4/9	2 55	72 0	4 17	1 163	20.55	30 685	873 33	238	50/0	45.4
IX	3.06	4/9	2 73	72 9	4.41	1 900	21.13	32 350	860 00	250	53/1	50.3
X	3.01	4/9	2 74	70.5	4.72	2 150	22.31	35 085	923.33	281	53/0	48.1
XI	3.89	4/9	2 85	66.3	5.08	2 100	24.27	39 085	876 67	304	55/11	49.5
XII	4.30	5/0	2.38	59.0	4.71	2 530	23.92	34 575	923.33	276	50/5	51.3
1956 I	4.10	5/0	1.60	51.0	3.46	1 785	18.86	29 185	778.33	193	38/6	44.5
II	4.59	5/0	2.12	49 8	3 20	2 900	19.23	30 900	740.00	232	34/0	39.7
III	5.10	...	1.66	54 9	3.75	1 466	20.73	28 000	666.67	238	33/6	39.6
IV	...	...	...	56 8	3.61	1 430	...	...	...	194	33/4	...
	Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1934-38	—	[1] 36.4	35.0	47.4	24.0	48.0	67.0	48.7	17.5	32.2	47.9	—
1947	46.7	51.2	110.5	68 6	62.3	212 8	—	—	—	84 8	106 6	74.8
1948	52.0	62.0	125.7	82.1	69.0	126.6	—	94.2	—	79.5	115.3	75.7
1949	57.9	52.2	93.1	80.7	60.2	75.0	181.2	86.2	83.2	70.9	112 0	73.3
1950	65.7	54.7	74.2	68.6	43.1	67.4	76.9	78 0	58.3	59 2	86 4	60.1
1951	73.6	72.6	86 0	92.3	49.5	74 5	83.0	83 4	56.9	58 2	92 4	77.0
1952	117.3	76.7	92.2	81.4	55.4	88 2	89.0	85 3	[2] 54 8	68 2	94.4	67.2
1953	105.3	80.8	81.4	96.6	54.2	86.0	82.2	85 2	60 7	61 8	94.1	75 5
1954	98.6	76 7	78 5	78.5	49.2	83 8	75.5	81.2	57.7	57.9	84 4	57.8
1955	109.0	81.4	86.8	77.0	55.0	83.4	78.6	81.4	56.2	58.9	87.2	91.9
1955 I	98.3	78.0	67.0	64.6	49 4	84 5	73.0	77.5	51 6	55.8	74 6	48.8
II	132.0	78.0	53.3	68.3	40 2	61.2	62.3	62.7	47.7	44.2	69.8	61.7
III	136.7	82.1	56.5	75 5	42.3	65 4	64 5	65 3	43 0	47.9	69 6	58 7
IV	146.7	82.1	59.4	74 4	47.2	60 3	67.0	64 9	42 6	49.7	62 1	53.8
V	146 7	82.1	59.0	72.9	44 9	66.2	64.3	68.5	47 5	46.1	72.1	44.0
VI	146 7	90.3	74.2	86 0	49.5	70 4	70.0	69.9	47 4	52.6	80 6	53.8
VII	103 3	90.3	79.9	96.9	51.0	72.9	75.0	73 4	60 6	54.5	84 4	54.1
VIII	103.8	78.0	91.8	107.2	60 4	58 5	85.6	88.4	64 7	62.6	101 6	66.6
IX	89 8	78.7	98.3	108.0	63.8	95 5	88.0	93.2	63.7	65.8	106.0	73.8
X	88.3	78.0	98.6	103 6	68.3	81.1	93.0	104 4	68.4	73.9	105 9	70.5
XI	80.2	78.0	102 6	97.2	73 5	105 6	112 5	112 6	64.9	80.0	111.7	72.6
XII	35.0	82.1	85.7	86.6	68.2	127.2	99.7	99 6	68.4	72.6	100.7	75.2
1956 I	33.4	82.1	57.6	74 9	50.1	89.8	78.6	84 0	57.6	50 8	76 9	65.3
II	37.4	82.1	76.3	73.1	46 3	145.8	80.1	89.0	54.8	61.1	67.9	58.2
III	41.5	...	59.8	80.2	54.3	73.7	86.4	80.6	49.4	62.6	66 9	58.1
IV	...	...	...	83.5	52.3	71.9	...	...	...	51.1	66 7	...

[1] From this year forward, season average, July-June. — [2] From this year forward, series not fully comparable with previous years, owing to change in specification.

Argentina : Fresh, average wholesale price, Buenos Aires. — **Australia**: First quality, wholesale price, Melbourne. — **Belgium**: Average price to producers excluding tax, leading markets : January through September 1947, government fixed price. — **Canada** : Grade A, large, wholesale price, Montreal ; 1934-38 and 1947 through 1952, loose ; from 1953, in cartons. — **Denmark** : Average price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Co-operative. — **France** : Eggs from Auvergne, Poitou, and Normandy, wholesale price including tax, Halles centrales, Paris. — **Germany, Western**: Domestic, Class B, 55-60 grams; 1934-38, national average price, producer's station ; from 1949, price at collection station, Bavaria. — **Italy**: Fresh, average price to producers, Padua. — **Japan** : Wholesale price including cost of packaging, Tokyo. — **Netherlands** : Average quality, price to producers, Roermond auctions. — **United Kingdom** : First quality, average price to producers, England and Wales ; 1947 through March 1953, government fixed price. — **United States** : Extras, large, wholesale price, Chicago ; 1947 and 1948, white, brown, and mixed ; from 1949, brown and mixed.

[1] A partir de cette année, prix moyen de la campagne commerciale, juillet-juin. — [2] A partir de cette année les chiffres ne sont pas entièrement comparables avec ceux des années précédentes par suite de changements dans les spécifications.

Argentine : Oeufs frais, prix de gros moyen, Buenos Aires. — **Australie** : Première qualité, prix de gros, Melbourne. — **Belgique** : Prix moyen à la production sur les marchés régulateurs du pays, taxes non comprises ; de janvier à fin septembre 1947, prix officiel. — **Canada** : Classe A, gros, prix de gros à Montréal ; 1934-38 et de 1947 à fin 1952, en vrac ; depuis 1953, en boîtes de carton. — **Danemark** : Prix moyen à la production fixé par la coopérative danoise d'exportation d'œufs. — **France**: Oeufs en provenance d'Auvergne, Poitou et Normandie, prix de gros aux Halles centrales, Paris, taxes comprises. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Oeufs de production nationale, catégorie B, 55-60 grammes ; 1934-38, prix moyen national franco gare du producteur ; depuis 1949, prix dans les centres de collecte de Bavière. — **Italie** : Oeufs frais, prix moyen à la production, Padoue. — **Japon** : Prix de gros à Tokyo, emballage compris. — **Pays-Bas** : Oeufs de qualité moyenne, prix à la production aux enchères de Ruremonde. — **Royaume-Uni** : Oeufs de première qualité, prix moyen à la production en Angleterre et au pays de Galles ; de 1947 à fin mars 1953, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Etats-Unis** : Qualité extra, gros, prix de gros à Chicago ; 1947 et 1948, blancs, bruns et mélangés ; depuis 1949, bruns et mélangés.

Table 23. — Cheese : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 23. — Fromage : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Mois et années	Argentina	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Pesos/kg.	Sh.d./112 lb.	Cents/lb.	Kroner/kg.	Francs/kg.	Marks/100 kg.	Lire/100 kg.	Guilders/100 kg.	Francs/110 kg.	Sh.d./112 lb.	Sh.d./112 lb.	Cents/lb.
1934-38	[1] 0.94	[1, 2] 71/7.6	12.9	1.15	9.57	153	704	46	206	97/2	61/6	15.7
1947	1.49	139/4.9	30.8	2.79	137	285	109 069	148	337	78/11	78/11	40.9
1948	2.30	149/4.9	39.5	3.40	214	363	113 317	164	358	72/3	72/3	45.5
1949	2.80	165/3.7	35.2	3.51	258	363	117 833	186	358	94/8	94/8	34.8
1950	2.91	182/0.5	37.0	3.41	289	317	87 698	200	375	107/8	107/8	35.4
1951	3.73	240/4.2	47.0	3.57	283	326	64 696	209	383	109/10	109/10	42.7
1952	5.99	264/4.8	43.5	3.90	361	370	70 181	220	392	201/0	201/0	44.1
1953	5.61	264/4.7	45.0	3.50	303	342	91 281	196	405	210/6	210/6	41.4
1954	6.28	[2] 237/6.0	45.0	3.58	284	378	88 177	198	402	209/8	202/3	37.8
1955	7.21	[2] 212/6.0	45.0	3.81	304	388	70 250	207	405	260/6	202/6	37.3
1955 I	6.80	237/6.0	45.0	3.92	290	325	77 500	226	398	252/0	175/6	36.9
II	6.80	237/6.0	45.0	3.90	290	330	77 500	206	398	256/6	161/6	37.0
III	7.25	237/6.0	45.0	3.92	305	337	77 500	204	398	258/0	163/6	37.0
IV	7.35	237/6.0	45.0	3.94	300	350	77 500	202	398	256/6	162/6	37.0
V.	7.35	237/6.0	45.0	3.91	290	360	77 125	189	410	252/0	162/6	36.8
VI	7.35	237/6.0	45.0	3.71	245	378	77 000	191	410	248/6	174/6	36.8
VII	7.35	212/6.0	45.0	3.56	225	378	77 000	190	410	248/0	190/6	36.8
VIII	7.35	212/6.0	45.0	3.63	260	377	77 000	209	410	244/6	199/6	36.8
IX	7.35	212/6.0	45.0	3.77	320	360	56 000	225	410	250/0	224/0	38.9
X	7.20	212/6.0	45.0	3.89	365	352	56 000	221	410	269/6	255/6	37.8
XI	7.20	212/6.0	45.0	3.85	365	352	56 375	209	410	291/0	276/6	37.9
XII	7.20	212/6.0	45.0	3.68	350	362	56 500	212	410	302/0	282/6	37.8
1956 I	7.20	212/6.0	45.0	3.65	340	378	56 500	210	410	300/0	284/0	37.5
II	6.95	212/6.0	45.0	3.67	350	373	56 500	214	410	287/0	285/6	36.9
III	...	212/6.0	45.0	3.72	320	371	56 700	200	410	285/6	284/6	36.9
IV	...	212/6.0	45.0	3.64	320	...	...	...	410	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1934-38	[1] 28.2	[1, 2] 27.2	28.5	25.3	46.9	61.5	45.7	30.0	58.5	47.4	29.9	34.7
1947	44.4	44.2	67.9	58.1	—	—	—	55.8	78.4	31.3	31.3	90.2
1948	68.5	47.4	87.1	70.8	81.8	109.0	197.1	61.9	83.3	28.7	28.7	100.3
1949	83.4	40.0	75.5	64.9	87.7	102.6	200.3	64.2	83.2	34.3	34.3	76.7
1950	77.2	40.1	75.0	49.4	82.7	75.4	140.3	52.6	86.7	29.7	29.7	78.0
1951	74.6	53.0	98.5	51.7	80.8	77.6	103.5	55.0	88.3	30.3	30.3	94.1
1952	119.8	58.3	98.2	56.5	103.2	88.1	112.2	57.9	90.8	55.4	55.4	97.2
1953	112.2	58.3	100.9	50.7	86.6	81.4	146.0	51.6	94.4	58.0	58.0	91.3
1954	125.6	[2] 52.4	101.9	51.8	81.1	90.0	141.1	52.1	93.8	57.8	55.7	83.3
1955	123.4	[2] 46.8	100.4	55.2	86.9	92.4	105.4	54.5	94.5	71.8	55.8	82.2
1955 I	136.0	52.4	102.1	56.8	82.9	77.4	124.0	59.5	92.9	69.4	48.4	81.3
II	136.0	52.4	100.4	56.5	82.9	78.6	126.0	54.2	92.9	70.7	44.5	81.6
III	145.0	52.4	100.9	56.8	87.1	80.2	124.0	53.7	92.9	71.1	45.1	81.6
IV	147.0	52.4	100.4	57.0	85.7	83.3	126.0	53.2	92.9	70.7	44.8	81.6
V.	147.0	52.4	100.8	56.6	82.9	85.7	123.4	49.7	95.7	69.4	44.8	81.1
VI	147.0	52.4	100.6	53.7	70.0	90.0	123.2	50.3	95.7	68.5	48.1	81.1
VII	147.0	46.8	100.8	51.5	64.3	90.0	123.2	50.0	95.7	68.3	52.5	81.1
VIII	147.0	46.8	100.7	52.6	74.3	89.8	123.2	55.0	95.7	67.4	55.0	81.1
IX	147.0	46.8	100.2	54.6	91.4	85.7	89.6	59.2	95.7	68.9	61.7	85.8
X	101.2	46.8	99.0	55.3	104.3	83.8	89.6	58.2	95.7	74.3	70.4	83.3
XI	40.0	46.8	99.2	55.7	104.3	83.8	90.2	55.0	95.7	80.2	76.2	83.6
XII	40.0	46.8	99.3	53.3	100.0	86.2	90.4	55.8	95.7	83.2	77.9	83.3
1956 I	40.0	46.8	99.3	52.8	97.1	90.0	90.4	55.3	95.7	82.7	78.3	82.7
II	38.6	46.8	99.3	53.1	100.0	88.8	90.4	56.3	95.7	79.1	78.7	81.3
III	...	46.8	99.3	53.9	91.4	88.3	90.7	52.6	95.7	78.7	78.4	81.3
IV	...	46.8	99.5	52.7	91.4	...	...	...	95.7	...	...	...

[1] 1938. — [2] From this year forward, season average, July-June. — [3] From July 1954, interim payment.

Argentina : Full cream, wholesale price, Buenos Aires. — **Australia :** Average returns to manufacturers for all types of sales : local, interstate and overseas, including cold storage charges ; from 1947, includes government subsidies. — **Canada :** No. 1, white, 30 lb. lots, wholesale price, Montreal. — **Denmark :** Full cream, 45 percent fat, price to producers fixed by the Danish Cheese Export Commission ; 1947 to 20 June 1949, government fixed price. — **France :** Hard, wholesale price, including tax, Halles centrales, Paris ; 1934-38, 1947, and 1948, Gruyère and Port-salut ; from 1949, Gruyère and St. Paulin. — **Germany, Western :** Emmenthaler, first quality, 45 percent fat, dairies' standard selling price, Kempten/Allgäu. — **Italy :** Parmesan, one-year old, first quality, price to producers, Reggio Emilia. — **Netherlands :** Full-cream factory, average price paid by wholesalers, Leeuwarden ; 1947 and 1948, government fixed price. — **Switzerland:** Emmenthaler for export, first quality, minimum fat content 45 percent, 60 kg. lots, price to producers guaranteed by the Swiss Cheese Trade Association. — **United Kingdom : I** - 1934-38, home-produced Cheddar, Cheshire, Caerphilly and Lancashire, price to producers including subsidy, country cheese fairs ; 1947 through 8 May 1954, Cheddar, Cheshire and Lancashire, government fixed maximum wholesale price ; from 9 May 1954, home-produced Cheddar and Cheshire, first quality, average wholesale selling price, Bristol, Liverpool and London. **II** - New Zealand, first quality, average wholesale selling price, Bristol, Liverpool and London ; 1947 to 8 May 1954, government fixed maximum wholesale price. — **United States :** American, No. 1, fresh, single daisies, wholesale price, Chicago.

[1] 1938. — [2] A partir de cette année, prix moyen de la campagne commerciale, juillet-juin. — [3] Depuis juillet 1954, paiement intérimaire.

Argentine : Fromage à pâte riche, prix de gros à Buenos Aires. — **Australie :** Rentrées moyennes des fabricants pour tous genres de ventes : locales, entre états, à l'étranger, y compris les frais d'entreposage frigorifique ; depuis 1947, comprend les subventions du gouvernement. — **Canada :** Blanc N° 1, meules de 30 lb., prix de gros à Montréal. — **Denmark :** Fromage à pâte riche, 45 pour cent de matière grasse, prix à la production fixé par la Commission danoise d'exportation de fromage ; de 1947 au 20 juin 1949, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **France :** Fromage à pâte sèche, prix de gros aux Halles centrales de Paris, taxes comprises ; 1934-38, 1947 et 1948, gruyère et port-salut ; depuis 1949, gruyère et saint-paulin. — **Allemagne occidentale :** Emmenthal de première qualité, 45 pour cent de matière grasse, prix de vente "standard" des laiteries, Kempten/Allgäu. — **Italie:** Parmesan d'un an, première qualité, prix à la production, Reggio d'Emilie. — **Pays-Bas:** Fromage à pâte riche fabriqué industriellement, prix moyen payé par les grossistes, Leeuwarden ; 1947 et 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Suisse :** Emmenthal d'exportation, premier choix, ayant au moins 45 pour cent de matière grasse, en meules de 60 kg., prix à la production garanti par l'Union suisse du commerce de fromage. — **Royaume-Uni: I** - 1934-38, Cheddar, Cheshire, Caerphilly et Lancashire de production nationale, prix à la production dans les foires de fromage régionales, primes comprises ; de 1947 au 8 mai 1954, Cheddar, Cheshire et Lancashire, prix de gros maximum fixé par le gouvernement ; depuis le 9 mai 1954, Cheddar et Cheshire de production nationale, première qualité, prix moyen de vente en gros, Bristol, Liverpool et Londres. **II** - Fromage néo-zélandais de première qualité, prix moyen de vente en gros. Bristol, Liverpool et Londres ; de 1947 au 8 mai 1954, prix de gros maximum fixé par le gouvernement. — **Etats-Unis :** Fromage « américain » N° 1, frais, en « daisies », prix de gros à Chicago.

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